

Stellar kinematics across the Hubble sequence in the CALIFA survey: General properties and aperture corrections

J. Falcón-Barroso^{1,2*}, M. Lyubenova^{3,4}, G. van de Ven⁴, J. Mendez-Abreu⁵, J. A. L. Aguerri^{1,2}, B. García-Lorenzo^{1,2}, S. Bekeraïté⁶, S. F. Sánchez⁷, B. Husemann⁸, R. García-Benito⁹, D. Mast^{10,11}, C.J. Walcher⁶, S. Zibetti¹², J. K. Barrera-Ballesteros¹³, L. Galbany^{14,15}, P. Sánchez-Blázquez^{16,17}, R. Singh⁴, R. C. E. van den Bosch⁴, V. Wild⁵, L. Zhu⁴, J. Bland-Hawthorn¹⁸, R. Cid Fernandes¹⁹, A. de Lorenzo-Cáceres⁵, A. Gallazzi¹², R. M. González Delgado⁹, R. A. Marino^{20,21}, I. Márquez⁹, E. Pérez⁹, I. Pérez^{22,23}, M. M. Roth⁶, F. F. Rosales-Ortega²⁴, T. Ruiz-Lara²², L. Wisotzki⁶, B. Ziegler²⁵, and the CALIFA collaboration

(Affiliations can be found after the references)

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ABSTRACT

We present the stellar kinematic maps of a large sample of galaxies from the integral-field spectroscopic survey CALIFA. The sample comprises 300 galaxies displaying a wide range of morphologies across the Hubble sequence, from ellipticals to late-type spirals. This dataset allows us to homogeneously extract stellar kinematics up to several effective radii. In this paper, we describe the level of completeness of this subset of galaxies with respect to the full CALIFA sample, as well as the virtues and limitations of the kinematic extraction compared to other well-known integral-field surveys. In addition, we provide averaged integrated velocity dispersion radial profiles for different galaxy types, which are particularly useful to apply aperture corrections for single aperture measurements or poorly resolved stellar kinematics of high-redshift sources. The work presented in this paper sets the basis for the study of more general properties of galaxies that will be explored in subsequent papers of the survey.

Key words. Galaxies: kinematics and dynamics – Galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, cD – Galaxies: spiral – Galaxies: structure – Galaxies: evolution – Galaxies: formation

1. Introduction

The motion of stars within galaxies is a fundamental property set very early on in their life. Ever since the detection of rotation of stars in the Milky Way and nearby systems (e.g., [Lindblad 1927](#); [Mayall 1951](#); [Münch & Münch 1960](#)), the study of stellar motions has been a fruitful avenue to pose important constraints on our knowledge about galaxy formation and evolution. The analysis of rotational over random motions in early-type galaxies, for instance, has led to the realization that bright early-type galaxies are likely triaxial objects supported by orbital anisotropy (e.g., [Bertola & Capaccioli 1975](#); [Illingworth 1977](#); [Binney 1978](#)), rather than rotation.

The coupling of long-slit spectrographs with telescopes 2 to 4 m in size has provided, over the last three decades, a wealth of spatially resolved observations that has greatly improved our understanding of the overall stellar motion and level of kinematic substructure in external galaxies (e.g., [Davies et al. 1983](#); [Bertola et al. 1984](#); [Bender et al. 1994](#); [Fisher 1997](#); [Simien & Prugniel 1997](#); [Rubin et al. 1999](#); [Vega Beltrán et al. 2001](#); [Aguerre et al. 2003](#); [Falcón-Barroso et al. 2003](#); [Pizzella et al. 2004](#); [van den Bosch et al. 2015](#)).

While the first integral-field units (IFUs) were already in place in the mid-90's (e.g., [Bacon et al. 1995](#)), the first serious efforts to measure stellar kinematics on large samples of galaxies using these kinds of instruments did not occur until year 2001. One of the pioneer projects in this respect was the SAURON sur-

vey ([Bacon et al. 2001](#); [de Zeeuw et al. 2002](#)). With a representative sample of 72 galaxies (24 ellipticals, 24 lenticulars, and 24 early-type spirals, later extended with observations of 18 late-type spirals), this survey has set the reference for stellar kinematic IFU studies (e.g., [Emsellem et al. 2004](#); [Falcón-Barroso et al. 2006](#); [Ganda et al. 2006](#)). The discovery of the slow and fast rotator families in early-type galaxies ([Emsellem et al. 2007](#)) served as the trigger for a larger project: the ATLAS^{3D} survey ([Cappellari et al. 2011](#)), in which a volume complete sample of 260 early-type galaxies revisited many kinematic aspects, from the amount of global angular momentum ([Emsellem et al. 2011](#)) to a detailed account of kinematic features ([Krajnović et al. 2006, 2011](#)). In parallel, the DiskMass survey mapped, the stellar kinematic properties of nearby late-type spirals with the aid of the PPAK IFU ([Roth et al. 2005](#); [Kelz et al. 2006](#)).

The CALIFA survey ([Sánchez et al. 2012](#)) was born to fill in existing gaps in other IFU surveys and to provide a morphologically unbiased view of the stellar kinematics in galaxies based on a large (~600 galaxies) and homogeneous integral-field spectroscopic dataset. The main advantage of CALIFA over existing surveys resides in a sample selection that includes all morphological types, as well as a field-of-view (FoV) that extends up to several effective radii (R_e). While CALIFA is no longer the IFU survey with the largest number of observed objects in the nearby Universe, it still provides the best compromise between spatial coverage (1.8–3.7 R_e) and sampling (~1 kpc). Currently ongoing IFU surveys are hampered in one way or another by these factors, for example,

* Email: jfalcon@iac.es

SAMI covers areas within $1.1\text{--}2.9R_e$ with a spatial sampling ~ 1.7 kpc (Croom et al. 2012; Bryant et al. 2015), while MaNGA primary sample targets have a spatial sampling of ~ 3 kpc within $1.5R_e$ (Bundy et al. 2015). The real revolution in this respect will take place when MUSE at the Very Large Telescope (Bacon et al. 2010) is used in survey mode, as anticipated by the very spectacular stellar kinematic cases presented in the first few years of operations (e.g., Emsellem et al. 2014; Krajnović et al. 2015; Gadotti et al. 2015; Iodice et al. 2015).

The goal of this paper is to present the first stellar kinematic maps extracted from the CALIFA survey, describe all the technical details of the extraction, and provide basic stellar velocity dispersion aperture corrections for elliptical and spiral galaxies. The maps presented here have already been used within the survey to establish the effect of galaxy interactions on the stellar kinematics of galaxies (Barrera-Ballesteros et al. 2014, 2015), constrain the pattern speed of barred galaxies across the Hubble sequence (Agueri et al. 2015), to present a volume-complete Tully-Fisher relation (Bekeraite et al. 2016a), and the velocity function of galaxies as a benchmark for numerical simulations (Bekeraite et al. 2016b). Forthcoming papers of the survey will make use of this information, for example, to revisit the distribution of global angular momentum in nearby galaxies and determine their dark matter content. Falcón-Barroso et al. (2015) provides a preview of some highlights. For results on the kinematics of the ionized gas in CALIFA, see García-Lorenzo et al. (2015).

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the sample of 300 galaxies used in our study and how this sample compares with the full CALIFA sample. Section 3 summarizes the instrumental setup employed during the observations. In section 4 we provide details of our kinematic extraction and comparisons with other major IFU surveys. Section 5 explains the limit set by our instrumental setup in the measurement of stellar velocity dispersions. In section 6 we provide velocity dispersion aperture corrections for elliptical and spiral galaxies. Finally, we summarize our work and conclusions in section 7.

2. The CALIFA sample

This study is based on observations of 300 galaxies drawn from the CALIFA mother and extended samples¹, which are part of the photometric catalog of the seventh data release (Abazajian et al. 2009) of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). The main selection criteria in the survey is an angular isophotal diameter ($45'' \leq D_{25} \leq 80''$), which is followed by a limited range in redshift, $0.005 \leq z \leq 0.03$. These constraints ensure an efficient use of the PPak IFU and excludes, together with an apparent magnitude cut at r -band Petrosian magnitude of ~ 20 mag, the presence of too many dwarf galaxies in our sample. Walcher et al. (2014) provides more details about the sample selection criteria and an in-depth discussion of the effects they introduce in the survey.

The CALIFA sample contains a large number of galaxies with diverse kinematic properties: from slow rotating ellipticals, to disk-dominated fast rotating galaxies, and perturbed interacting systems. This paper is based on the V1200 data (see §3) available until June 2014. We removed from our original sample of 375 galaxies those cases where the quality of the resulting stellar kinematic maps was not sufficient (e.g., poor spatial sampling due to low-quality data) to guarantee a meaningful analy-

¹ Extended sample galaxies, two objects in this study, have CALIFA IDs larger than 1000. See Table 1 and Sánchez et al. (2016) as well.

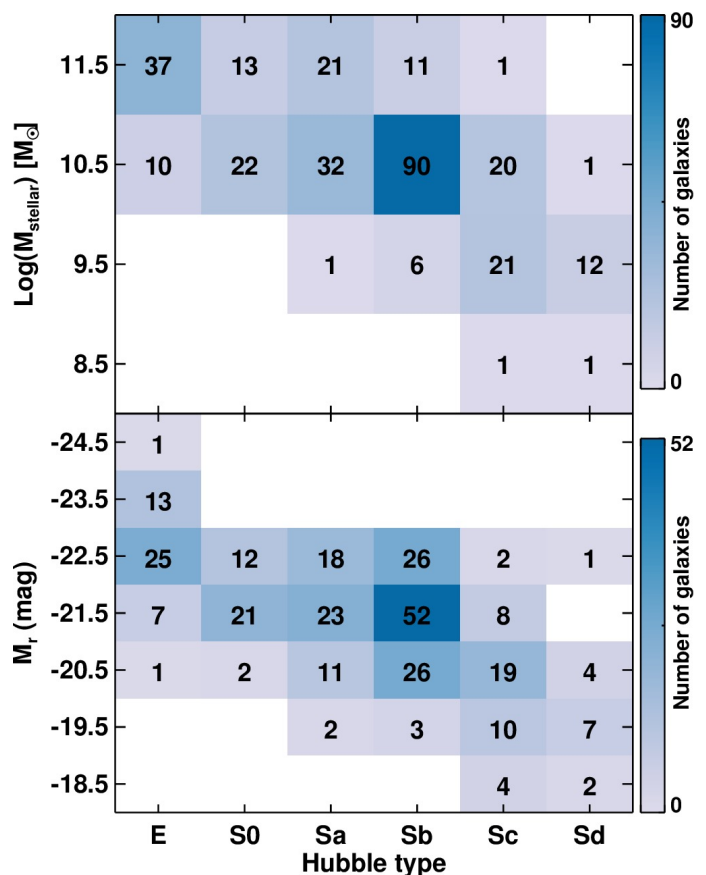


Fig. 1 Distribution of galaxies in the sample of CALIFA galaxies presented in this paper (see §2) as a function of Hubble type, stellar mass, and absolute magnitude in the r band. For convenience, along with the color bar, we indicate the number of galaxies in each bin.

sis. We also selected out those cases whose stellar kinematics appeared highly disturbed by the presence of large nearby companions or had clear indications of being in final stages of a merging process. While this criteria excluded cases like ARP 220 (shown in Figure 3), it did not remove cases like the Mice galaxies (see Wild et al. 2014 for a detailed CALIFA study of this system), where the interaction has not drastically affected the observed kinematics. Barrera-Ballesteros et al. (2014, 2015) carefully examine the stellar kinematics of merging systems in the CALIFA survey. Our final sample thus consists of 300 galaxies.

In Fig. 1 we show the distribution of CALIFA galaxies presented in this paper as a function of Hubble type, stellar mass, and total absolute magnitude in the r band. Hubble type classification was determined after a careful visual inspection by several members of the team. Stellar masses and total absolute magnitudes were derived following the prescriptions described in Walcher et al. (2014). Stellar masses assume a Chabrier initial-mass function (Chabrier 2003). While the number of galaxies represents a major improvement over other integral-field surveys, the selection criteria adopted in the CALIFA survey introduce an important shortcoming: the lack of low-mass, low-luminosity early-type systems and high-mass, high-luminosity late-type galaxies. Another important aspect is that our selection criteria favors edge-on orientations for the lowest mass and fainter systems (i.e., Sd galaxies). The advantage of this selection, however, is that it allows us to volume-correct averaged quantities and thus provide kinematic results that are represen-

tative of the general population of galaxies. Table 1 contains the basic properties of the subset of galaxies of our study.

We illustrate how representative our subsample is with respect to the mother sample in Fig. 2. The top and middle panels of the figure show the distribution of both the mother sample and our subsample in redshift, isophotal diameter (A_{iso}) and petrosian r -band magnitude ($M_{r,p}$)². The vertical lines indicate the limits in absolute magnitude in which the CALIFA mother sample is representative. In this space of parameters, the distribution of our subsample is consistent with that shown by the mother sample. Furthermore our galaxies cover all areas sampled by the mother sample. The bottom panel compares the luminosity function of SDSS (Blanton et al. 2003), the CALIFA mother sample, and the subset of 300 galaxies of the kinematic sample. We have applied a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to the different parameters and confirm that the kinematic and mother samples are statistically consistent. Therefore the set of 300 galaxies studied in this paper are a good representation of the overall population of galaxies of all morphological types in the nearby Universe, within the luminosity and size constraints imposed by the CALIFA target selection.

3. Instrumental setup

The data presented in this paper is part of the CALIFA survey and as such were observed with the PMAS instrument (Roth et al. 2005) in the PPAk mode (Verheijen et al. 2004; Kelz et al. 2006), mounted at the 3.5 m telescope of the Calar Alto observatory. For each galaxy, our observations cover the central $74'' \times 64''$ using a hexagonal fiber bundle. For a detailed description of the observations and data reduction, see the CALIFA presentation article (Sánchez et al. 2012) and the CALIFA Data Release papers 1 and 2 (Husemann et al. 2013; García-Benito et al. 2015). The stellar kinematics presented in this paper is based on data from the v1.4 data reduction pipeline. Here we give a brief overview of the features of the observational setup that are relevant to our scientific interests.

The CALIFA survey is conducted in two instrumental setups: a low resolution mode (V500) with $R \sim 850$ at $\sim 5000 \text{ \AA}$ and a medium resolution mode (V1200) with $R \sim 1650$ at $\sim 4500 \text{ \AA}$. The V500 grating covers a broad spectral range (3700–7300 \AA) and includes a number of absorption and emission features, from the Ca H+K and [O II] $\lambda 3727$ to H β and [S II] $\lambda 6731$ lines. The V1200 grating covers a smaller spectral window (3400–4750 \AA). After careful evaluation of the spectral resolutions of the two gratings we established a value of 6 \AA (FWHM $\sim 327 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) for the V500 and 2.3 \AA (FWHM $\sim 169 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) for the V1200 gratings, respectively (see Husemann et al. 2013).

4. Stellar kinematics extraction

We extracted the stellar kinematics from every galaxy in a uniform way using both instrumental setups, i.e., V500 and V1200. Before accomplishing this, we applied spatial masks to remove spurious effects such as bad pixels, nearby objects, and/or foreground stars. We then logarithmically rebinned the spectra in each data cube to conserve a linear step in velocity space. We trimmed the data to contain only a useful spectral range: 3800–7000 \AA for the V500 and 3750–4550 \AA for the V1200 setup. We

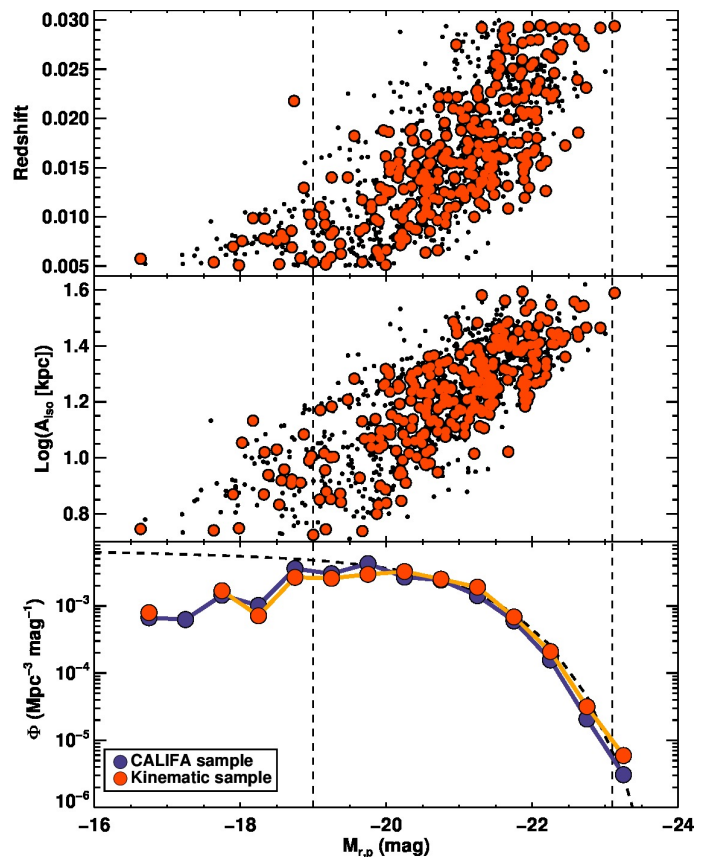


Fig. 2 (*Top and middle panels*) Distribution of our sample of 300 galaxies (orange circles) in redshift, isophotal diameter (A_{iso}), and absolute r -band petrosian magnitude ($M_{r,p}$). For reference, the CALIFA mother sample is shown with black dots. The vertical lines indicate the limits in absolute magnitude in which the CALIFA mother sample is representative. (*Bottom panel*) Comparison of the luminosity functions of the SDSS (Blanton et al. 2003, thick dashed line), CALIFA mother sample (dark blue circles), and the kinematic sample presented here (orange circles).

then selected for future use all spaxels within the isophote level where the average signal-to-noise ratio³ (S/N) was larger than 3. This cut ensured the removal of low-quality spaxels, which could introduce undesired systematic effects in our data at low surface brightness regimes. The next step was to spatially bin the data cubes to achieve an approximately constant S/N of 20 (per pixel). This value allows us to conserve a good spatial resolution while still being able to reliably estimate the first two moments of the line-of-sight velocity distribution (LOSVD). For this step we used the Voronoi 2D binning method of Cappellari & Copin (2003). Special care was taken in the S/N calculation to account for the correlation in the error spectrum of nearby spaxels (see Husemann et al. 2013 for details).

We measured the stellar kinematics of all galaxies in our sample using the pPXF code of Cappellari & Emsellem (2004). We used as templates the Indo-U.S. spectral library (Valdes et al. 2004) from which we selected ~ 330 stars that uniformly cover the parameter space in gravity, metallicity, and effective temperature. The careful choice of stellar spectra is crucial to minimize template mismatch effects. We confirmed that, using our subset of ~ 300 stars, we could reproduce the same results obtained us-

² Total absolute magnitudes are used throughout this paper, except in Fig. 2 where petrosian magnitudes are employed instead for consistency with Walcher et al. (2014).

³ We define our S/N as the average within the spectral range used in the fitting process.

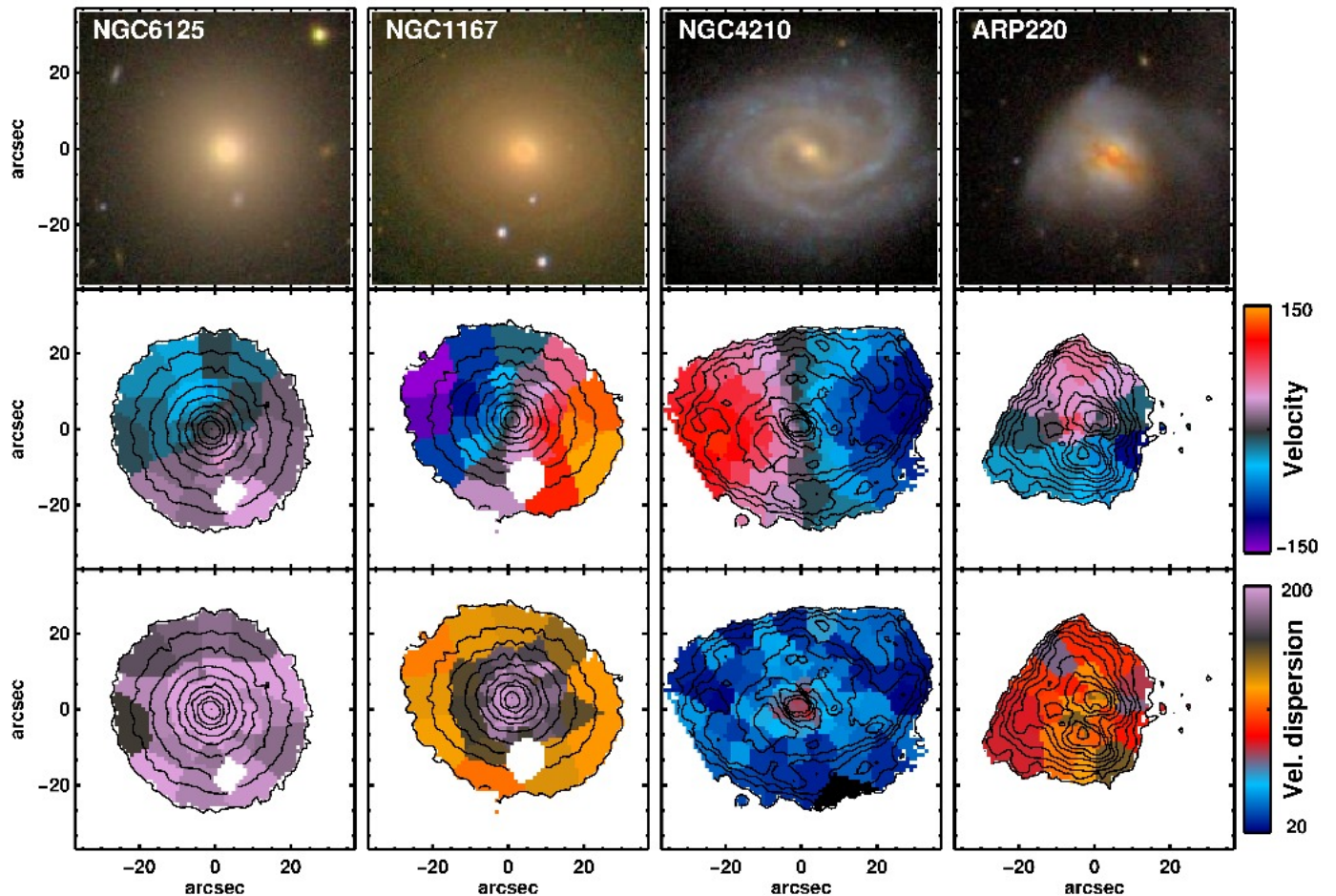


Fig. 3 Examples of line-of-sight stellar kinematic maps from the CALIFA V1200 grating dataset. (*Top row*) Color-composite SDSS image of each galaxy. (*Middle row*) Stellar velocity maps. (*Bottom row*) Stellar velocity dispersion maps. From left to right: NGC 6125, a slow-rotator elliptical in our sample (i.e., low velocity amplitude and overall large velocity dispersion); NGC 1167, an early-type spiral galaxy with large velocity and central velocity dispersion amplitudes; NGC 4210, a disk-dominated galaxy (i.e., high velocity amplitude and overall small velocity dispersion); ARP 220, an interacting system (i.e., with complex stellar velocity and velocity dispersions maps). All maps share the same velocity and velocity dispersion scale and are in units of km s^{-1} as indicated in the colorbars. Isophotes (black lines) are constructed from the V1200 CALIFA data cube.

ing the full library. A non-negative linear combination of those stellar templates, convolved with a Gaussian LOSVD, was fitted to the spectrum of each Voronoi bin. The best-fitting parameters were determined by χ^2 minimization in pixel space. In the wavelength region covered by CALIFA, there are several emission lines that needed to be masked during the fitting process, for example, [O II], [Ne III], H ζ , H ϵ , [S II], H δ , [Fe II], H γ , [O III], He II, [Ar IV], H β , [N I], He I, [O I], [N II], and H α . We used a generous band width of 500 km s^{-1} around those lines during the fitting process. This window was enough to mask the emission in all our galaxies. We also masked the regions affected by sky line residuals and the sodium doublet at $\sim 5890 \text{ \AA}$. Additionally, a low-order additive Legendre polynomial was included in the fit to account for small differences in the continuum shape between the galaxy spectra and the input library. An order 6 polynomial was the minimum that ensured no large-scale wiggles in the residual spectra. In the end, the best-fitting values (V and σ), and their associated uncertainties, were determined as the bi-weight mean and standard deviations of a set of 100 Monte Carlo realizations of the fitting. As expected, the distribution of best-fitting parameters from the Monte Carlo iterations are well-behaved and follow a Gaussian distribution. The bi-weight val-

ues measured from those distributions agree very well with those obtained from the direct fitting of the original spectra.

In Fig. 3 we show a few representative stellar velocity and velocity dispersion maps obtained with the V1200 grating. The remaining maps are presented in Appendix A of the *Online Material*. The four examples shown in the figure illustrate the diversity in the kinematics observed in the survey. NGC 6125, is a slow-rotator (e.g., low velocity amplitude and overall large velocity dispersion). NGC 1167 is an early-type spiral galaxy with large velocity and central velocity dispersion amplitudes. NGC 4210 is a disk-dominated galaxy (e.g., high velocity amplitude and overall small velocity dispersion). ARP 220 is an interacting system (e.g., with complex stellar velocity and velocity dispersions maps).

4.1. Stellar kinematics coverage

The CALIFA data presented in this paper allow us to produce stellar kinematic maps up to a typical surface brightness level of $\sim 19 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$ (and as faint as $20 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$) in g band. We also quantified how far, in terms of R_e , our maps extend. This is shown in Fig. 4, where we plot the maximum radius reached

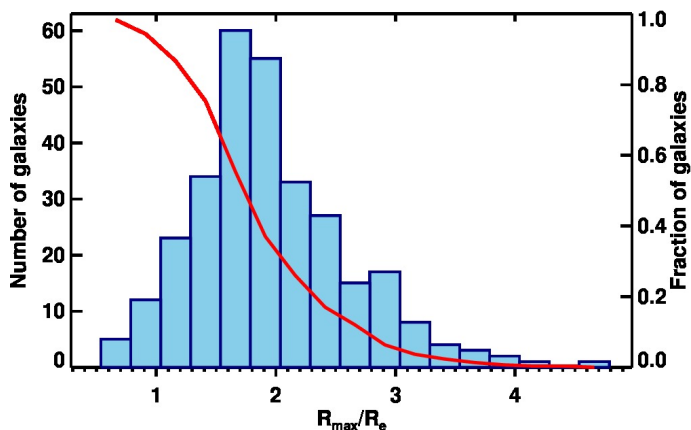


Fig. 4 Distribution of the radial extent of the CALIFA V1200 stellar kinematics. The maximum radius reached in our maps is normalized with the semimajor axis half-light radius (R_e). The red solid line shows the fraction of galaxies reaching a certain radial extent, as indicated in the right-hand side vertical axis.

by the measurements in our V1200 maps over R_e . More than 90% of the sample covers at least up to $1 R_e$ and 39% extends beyond $2 R_e$, with 50% of the galaxies reaching at least $1.8 R_e$. This is a significant improvement over previous IFU surveys (e.g., SAURON, ATLAS^{3D}), which aimed to probe different properties up to $1 R_e$. The strength of those surveys, however, resides in the study of nearby systems at a higher spatial resolution, which allows them to detect small-scale inner kinematic subcomponents (e.g., McDermid et al. 2006; Krajnović et al. 2011).

4.2. Comparison between V500 and V1200 kinematics

The two instrumental setups used for the CALIFA survey give us the interesting opportunity of measuring the stellar kinematics of galaxies from independent datasets. As described in §3, one of these setups (V500) offers a much lower spectral resolution than the other, which turns out to be not enough to measure the lowest velocity dispersions present in our sample. This issue is clearly shown in Fig. 5, which presents the difference in velocity dispersion for each setup, measured within a $3''$ diameter aperture centered in each galaxy. In this panel systematic differences appear at dispersion values below $\sim 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. We also compared the line-of-sight velocities from each setup (not shown here) and, as expected, found that they are well within the uncertainties of our measurements. Given this limitation, from now on we only report about results coming from the V1200 grating.

4.3. Comparison with other surveys

As an additional test to check the reliability and accuracy of our kinematic extraction, we compared our central velocity dispersion values with those provided by the SDSS DR7 survey (Abazajian et al. 2009) for those galaxies in our sample with SDSS spectroscopy available. We mimicked the SDSS aperture and extracted our velocity dispersions within a $3''$ diameter aperture centered in each galaxy. The result of this comparison is presented in Fig. 6. The agreement between the two sets of measurements is good in general showing only a small systematic offset of $\sim 6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, which is likely due to differences in the extraction method, set of templates, point-spread function (PSF)/seeing effects, and inaccuracies in the determination of the spectral res-

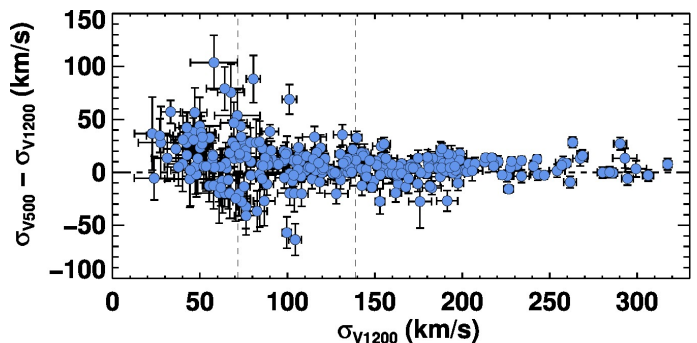


Fig. 5 Comparison of the stellar velocity dispersion from the CALIFA survey for the two instrumental setups: V1200 and V500. The dispersions were computed within an aperture of $3''$ diameter (i.e., equivalent to the SDSS fiber aperture). The vertical dashed lines indicate the spectral resolution of the V1200 ($\sigma_{\text{instr.}} \sim 72 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) and V500 ($\sigma_{\text{instr.}} \sim 139 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) setups.

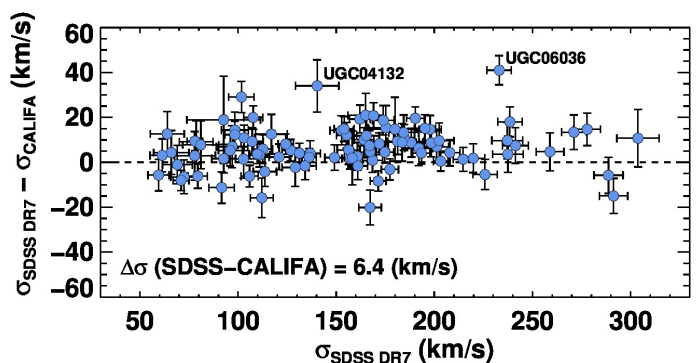


Fig. 6 Comparison of the stellar velocity dispersion from the CALIFA survey with the officially released SDSS DR7 measurements (Abazajian et al. 2009). The dispersions were computed within an aperture of $3''$ diameter (i.e., equivalent to the SDSS fiber aperture).

olution of both the data and templates. Similar levels of discrepancy and systematic differences have been identified in the past with SDSS DR7 measurements, even using the same SDSS dataset (see Fig. 6 in Oh et al. 2011).

An even more stringent test is the direct comparison of our stellar velocity dispersion maps to those of other surveys. We found up to six objects in common with one of the reference IFU surveys today, which is ATLAS^{3D}. We focus our test on the velocity dispersion maps, as the velocity maps (not shown here) are in good agreement. The results of this comparison are presented in Fig. 7. By construction, all the ATLAS^{3D} galaxies are early-type systems, which are predominantly red objects with fairly high central velocity dispersions. The figure shows a color-composite SDSS image of each galaxy in common, as well as the dispersion maps of both surveys and radial velocity dispersion profiles (extracted in circular annuli). The overall agreement between the two surveys is very good, despite differences in S/N thresholds applied in each survey. While the ATLAS^{3D} data was Voronoi binned to a S/N of 40, we deemed it necessary to adopt a threshold S/N of 20 to find a good balance between spatial resolution (i.e., Voronoi bin sizes) and spatial coverage. The bigger footprint of the PPAK IFU allows us to reach well beyond $1 R_e$ for most of the sample (see Fig. 2), which is a significant improvement over ATLAS^{3D}. The large bins are also responsible for the smoother trends observed in the CALIFA radial profiles.

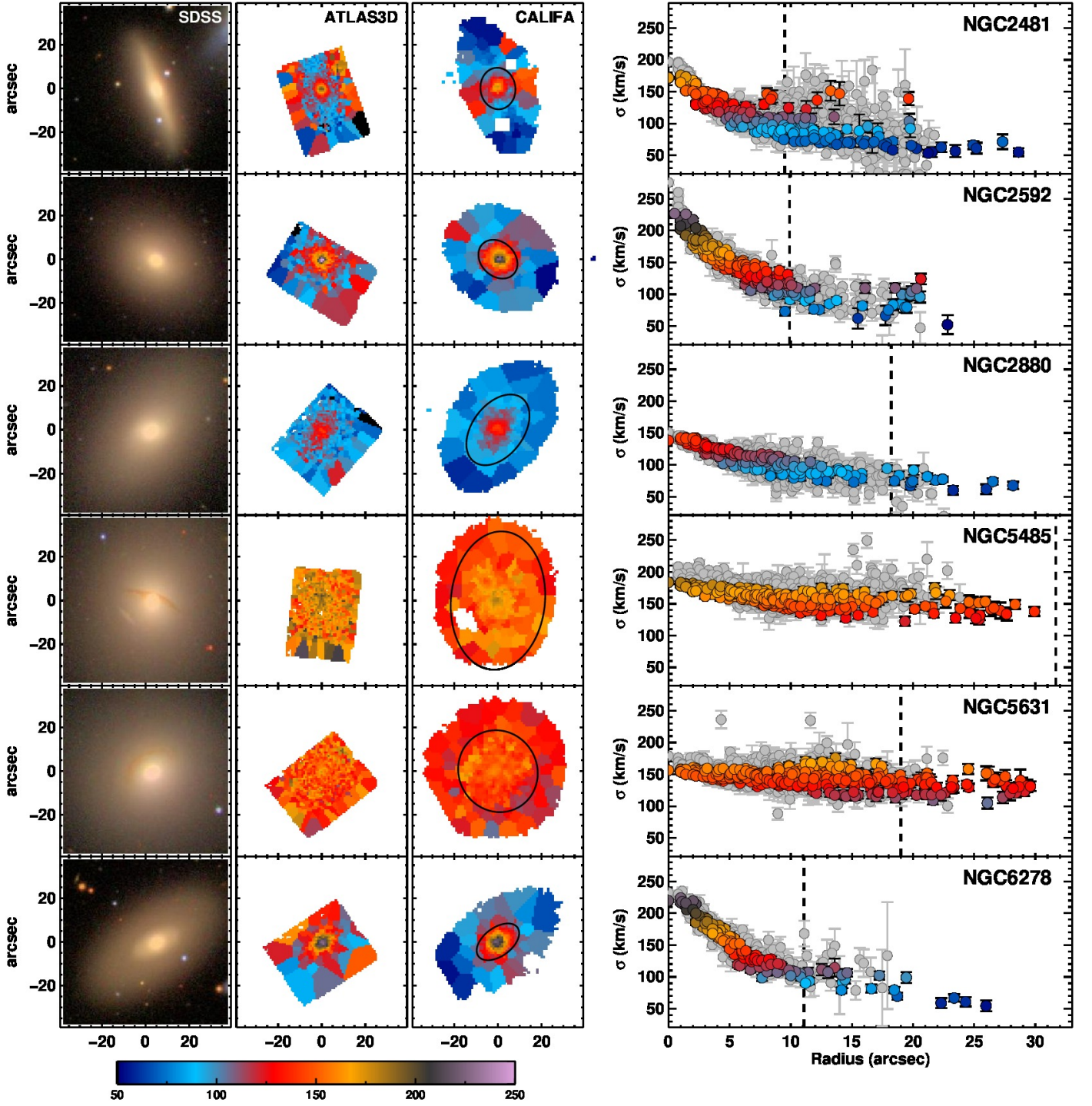


Fig. 7 Comparison of the stellar velocity dispersion maps and radial profiles from the CALIFA and ATLAS^{3D} surveys. Each row shows (from left to right): a color-composite SDSS image of the galaxy, the ATLAS^{3D} velocity dispersion map, the CALIFA velocity dispersion map, and the radial velocity dispersion profile (extracted in circular apertures). ATLAS^{3D} measurements are in gray while the CALIFA measurements are in color following the same color scheme of the maps (also indicated with the colorbar below). The black ellipse in the maps indicates one effective radius in those galaxies. This is also indicated in the radial profile panels with a dashed vertical line. Empty (i.e., white) regions within some of the CALIFA maps are areas masked during our kinematic extraction. All velocity dispersion measurements are expressed in km s^{-1} .

The only major difference between the two datasets, however, is on the central dispersion values. In general, ATLAS^{3D} values are larger. There are two main reasons that could explain this behavior. The PPak IFU is a fiber bundle made of 2.7'' wide fibers, as opposed to ATLAS^{3D} with $\sim 1''$ lenslets. While our

dithering strategy during observations (see [Sánchez et al. 2012](#) for details) allowed us to resample our final data cube to 1'' per spaxel, the original fiber size could result in lower velocity dispersion values due to beam smearing. We tested this scenario by comparing the central ATLAS^{3D} values with those obtained by

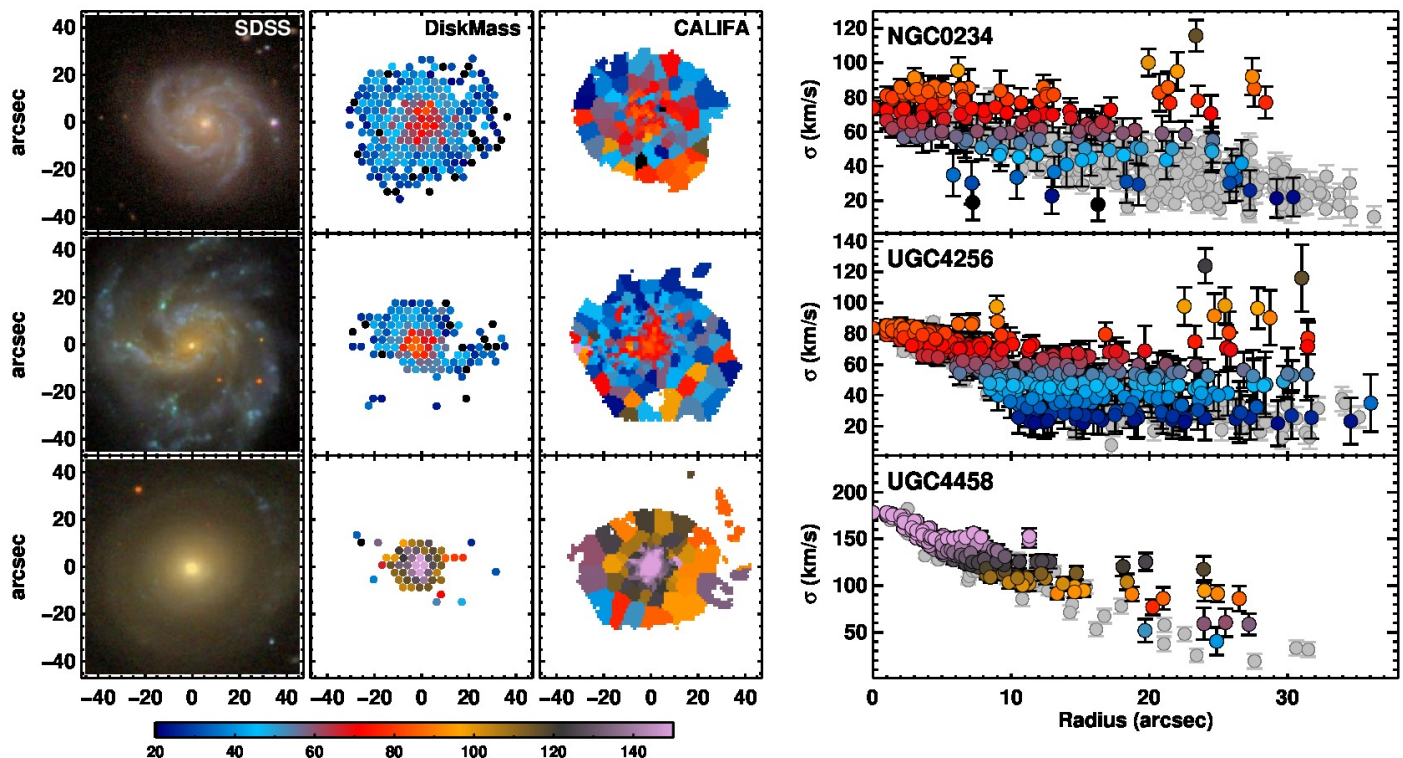


Fig. 8 Comparison of the stellar velocity dispersion maps and radial profiles from the CALIFA and DiskMass surveys. Each row shows (from left to right): a color-composite SDSS image of the galaxy, the DiskMass velocity dispersion map (see §5 for details), the CALIFA velocity dispersion map, and the radial velocity dispersion profile (extracted in circular annuli). DiskMass measurements are in gray while the CALIFA measurements are in color following the same color scheme of the maps (also indicated with the colorbar below). Empty (i.e., white) regions within some of the CALIFA maps are areas masked during our kinematic extraction. All velocity dispersion measurements are expressed in km s^{-1} .

collapsing the ATLAS^{3D} spectra within a $3''$ aperture (similar to a CALIFA fiber). Our results show that velocity dispersion values can decrease by up to 15%. This effect can therefore explain part of the discrepancy between the two surveys.

In addition, the effective PSF measured for the CALIFA survey (García-Benito et al. 2015) could also affect these values. While reported seeing conditions between the two surveys appear similar, if the CALIFA PSF was worse than the ATLAS^{3D} PSF, this could also explain part of the decrease in the central velocity dispersion. Based on some simulations carried out in the context of another CALIFA paper (Méndez-Abreu et al. 2016, submitted), we estimated that the PSF can account for up to 5% difference in the observed values. On top of that, the level of Voronoi binning could play a similar role, although this seems unlikely in our case as the central spaxels remain mostly unbinned.

5. Reliability of velocity dispersion measurements below the instrumental resolution

An important aspect to consider when extracting stellar kinematics of galaxies is to understand the limiting velocity dispersions one can reach given the spectral resolution provided by the instrument used. The safest option is to use an instrumental setup where the spectral resolution is better than the expected values. Under certain circumstances, however, it is possible to push this limit and measure velocity dispersions below the nominal threshold imposed by the instrument. As shown in Ryš et al. (2013), but see also González (1993) and Pedraz et al. (2002), a combi-

nation of high signal-to-noise and spectral sampling of the line spread function (e.g., Koleva et al. 2009) makes it possible to overcome, to some extent, this limitation.

5.1. Comparison between DiskMass and CALIFA datasets

The nominal spectral dispersion of the CALIFA V1200 data is $\sigma_{\text{intr}} \approx 72 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. We determined the velocity dispersion limit of our data using as a reference three galaxies in the DiskMass survey (DMS; Bershady et al. 2010). This dataset was designed to measure velocity dispersions in face-on, disk galaxies and the spectral resolution of the instrument ($\text{FWHM} = 0.69 \text{ \AA}$) was chosen to safely reach values around $\sim 17 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Martinsson et al. 2013). The PPak was custom built for the DMS and subsequently employed in the CALIFA survey, which can help suppress systematic effects inherent in the analysis. The DMS team has kindly provided their data for three galaxies. One was already in common with the CALIFA survey (NGC 234). We observed two more, specifically for these tests, in 21–23 February 2014 (UGC 4256, UGC 4458), using the same V1200 instrumental configuration of the main survey.

Before carrying out our tests, and to account for potential systematic effects, we checked that neither the method (cross-correlation technique versus pPXF) used to measure the stellar kinematics had a strong impact on the resulting velocity dispersions. Our own extraction, using pPXF, of velocity dispersions from DMS data provided fully consistent results. The choice of templates, whether a single star (as the DMS team used) or a full stellar library (like in our case), did not cause any systematic dif-

ference in this particular exercise. Therefore template mismatch is not an issue in these tests. The successful comparison of the two methods using the same data was also reported by Westfall et al. (2011).

In addition to the difference in spectral resolution and template mismatch, there are some further differences with respect to the DMS team analysis that can cause systematic effects in the velocity dispersion values. Spatial binning is desirable in general to reach a threshold S/N, but it can also have the negative effect of artificially broadening the line-of-sight velocity distribution. This is more acute in the outer regions of galaxies, where the S/N drops quickly and the combination of a larger number of spectra is required. Despite this drawback, we chose to Voronoi bin the data to ensure a minimum quality of the spectra used to derive the velocity dispersion. The DMS team preferred to extract their values on single spaxels of $\sim 3''$ diameter, and remove values with uncertainties larger than 8 km s^{-1} (see § 7.3.2 of Martinsson et al. 2013).

Another important issue is the wavelength range used to derive the velocity dispersion. The DMS values rely on measurements in the short spectral range between 4980–5370 Å. Our CALIFA values are based on fits between 3750–4550 Å. While a longer baseline is in principle preferred, different spectral features may have slightly distinct intrinsic broadening (at the spectral resolutions we are considering here). We believe this may be the case in the CALIFA spectral range with the Ca H+K lines. We attempted to derive our stellar kinematics ignoring those lines, but results were noisier and uncertainties larger as the fits rely on a few weak spectral features, for example, Fe ($\lambda 4383 \text{ Å}$), H γ , and H δ . As shown in Kobulnicky & Gebhardt (2000), the Ca H+K lines are reliable features to obtain stellar kinematics in all kinds of galaxies, although their results appeared to be more uncertain for late-type systems. This may be the culprit of some of the differences we see with the DiskMass survey (see below). The detailed characterization of all these effects is a complex task, and even if we could measure the systematic deviations introduced by each effect, it is not totally obvious they would affect different kinds of galaxies in the same manner (e.g., emission-free early-type galaxies versus highly star-forming spiral disks).

Figure 8 shows the comparison of our own CALIFA data with the stellar velocity dispersions measured by the DMS team on the three galaxies in common. As in Fig. 7, we plot a SDSS color image of each galaxy, velocity dispersion maps of the two surveys, and also radial profiles (extracted in circular annuli) for a more direct comparison. When displaying the maps and radial profiles, we plot the individual spaxel measurements provided by the DMS team and our Voronoi binned values. The agreement between the two datasets is good overall. We do see discrepancies in some measurements (most noticeable in NGC 234 and UGC 4256). It appears that some of our CALIFA measurements are much larger than those reported by the DMS team at a given radius. We explored the reasons for these discrepant values and concluded that they occur in low surface brightness regions ($\mu_B \geq 22 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$) that are often affected by dust or unmasked foreground stars. They often have S/N slightly below the nominal S/N=20 threshold, which is permitted by the Voronoi binning routine within some tolerance (see Cappellari & Copin 2003). These values are also naturally associated with large Voronoi bins, which can also artificially help to increase the broadening. However, the pPXF fits in those regions are not particularly worse than in other areas with similar level of binning, S/N, or surface brightness levels. Given that there might be some physical insight as to why those values are high (e.g.,

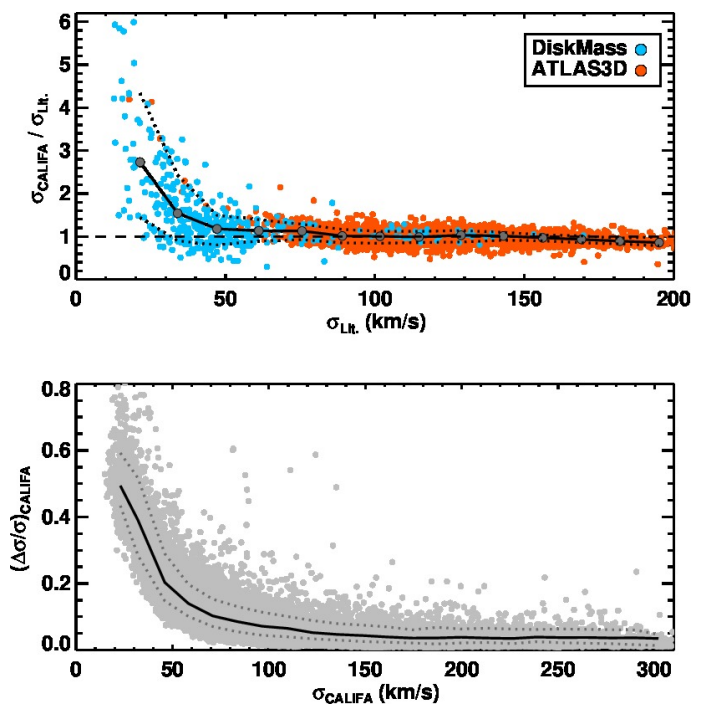


Fig. 9 Characterization of the biases and relative uncertainties in the velocity dispersions of the CALIFA survey. (*Top panel*) Ratio between the CALIFA and DMS/ATLAS3D measurements at the locations of the DMS/ATLAS3D values (see § 5.2 for details). (*Bottom panel*) Relative uncertainties in the velocity dispersion values of the CALIFA survey using the Voronoi values and uncertainties for all the galaxies presented here. In both panels, the area delimited by the dotted lines indicates the 16% and 84% percentiles of the distribution of gray points. The solid lines and gray points indicate the median of the distributions.

dust obscuration, multiple kinematic components, and kinematic flaring in the outer parts of galaxies), we prefer to keep them in our data release and let the user, based on diagnostic parameters we provide, decide whether to include or exclude them depending on their science case. This effect is not evident in the DMS values owing to the partial field-of-view coverage of their data.

5.2. Limiting velocity dispersion and relative uncertainties

In order to establish the lowest reliable velocity dispersion we can measure, we directly compared the DMS and ATLAS3D values to our CALIFA measurements. This is shown in the top panel of Fig. 9, where we present the ratio of the CALIFA over the DMS and ATLAS3D dispersion values as a function of the DMS or ATLAS3D measurements. This exercise determines at which velocity dispersion values our CALIFA measurements depart systematically from the one-to-one relation. For a fair comparison, we used the Voronoi values of our CALIFA maps at the locations of DMS measurements. This is a better approach than interpolating our maps at those locations, which may produce artifacts. The drawback of this approach is that there is some intrinsic scatter produced by the sampling of our points in locations that could be far from the Voronoi centroids in our data. It is also sensitive to the different levels of scatter of the data points in the surveys (e.g., the scatter of ATLAS3D points is larger than CALIFA, see Fig. 7). While the number of points is not too large for the DMS survey (~ 360 measurements), it is enough to com-

pute some statistics. Besides the individual datapoints, we indicate the limiting 16% and 84% percentiles of the distribution with dotted lines. The median of the distribution is marked with a solid line. The panel shows that velocity dispersion values are consistent within the uncertainties down to $\sim 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Below that point, CALIFA measurements are systematically larger up to a factor ~ 3 on average for σ values around 20 km s^{-1} . On the high velocity dispersion end, values converge asymptotically to unity, as expected, except for the most massive systems where we suffer the PSF and beam smearing effects discussed in §4.3 for ATLAS3D.

In addition to the potential bias in our measurements, it is also interesting to determine the relative uncertainties of our measurements at different velocity dispersion regimes. This is presented in the bottom panel of Fig. 9. We produced this figure using all the individual Voronoi bin measurements and uncertainties for the 300 CALIFA galaxies presented here. The shaded region and lines as in the top panel. The figure shows that uncertainties are rather small around 5% for $\sigma \geq 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Below that value, relative uncertainties increase up to 50% for velocity dispersions $\sigma \sim 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The median uncertainty at $\sigma \sim 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, where our measurements start deviating systematically from the DMS values, is $\sim 20\%$.

6. Aperture profiles

The large number of galaxies across the Hubble sequence in our study allows us to estimate velocity dispersion aperture corrections for different groups of galaxies. These corrections are useful to homogenize dispersion values measured with fiber-fed spectrographs (e.g., SDSS) for galaxies at different distances, and they are particularly important for high-redshift studies.

We studied the behavior of the integrated velocity dispersion profiles of our galaxies, extracted in elliptical apertures with a fixed position angle and ellipticity (as indicated in Table 1). We chose elliptical rather than circular apertures to properly account for inclination effects. We used the position angle and ellipticity measured in the outer parts of the galaxy (as listed in Table 1). While this choice ignores potential radial variations in these two parameters (e.g., due to bars), the velocity dispersion maps do not appear to be clearly influenced by those photometric deviations. This is true in particular for barred galaxies, as shown in Seidel et al. (2015) or Gadotti et al. (2015).

We found three types of radial profiles: (*Class 1*) those that decrease steadily, (*Class 2*) those decreasing up to a certain radius and then increasing again, and (*Class 3*) those that increase steadily with radius. We analyzed the type of galaxies conforming each class and found that class 1 objects are typically early types (e.g., ellipticals, lenticulars and Sa galaxies). Class 2 is made of a rather small set of objects (~ 20) that are mostly early-type galaxies too. They show fairly high dispersions in the center but also reasonably high rotation in the outer parts, which drive the increase of integrated velocity dispersion at large radii. This effect is even more pronounced in class 3 objects, that are predominantly late-type systems (e.g., Sb, Sc, and Sd galaxies).

Given the small number of objects in class 2, we only provide aperture corrections for the other two groups (class 1 and 3). We followed previous works in the literature and fit the individual profiles of each galaxy in these two classes using a power-law function in the form

$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_e}\right) = \left(\frac{R}{R_e}\right)^\alpha, \quad (1)$$

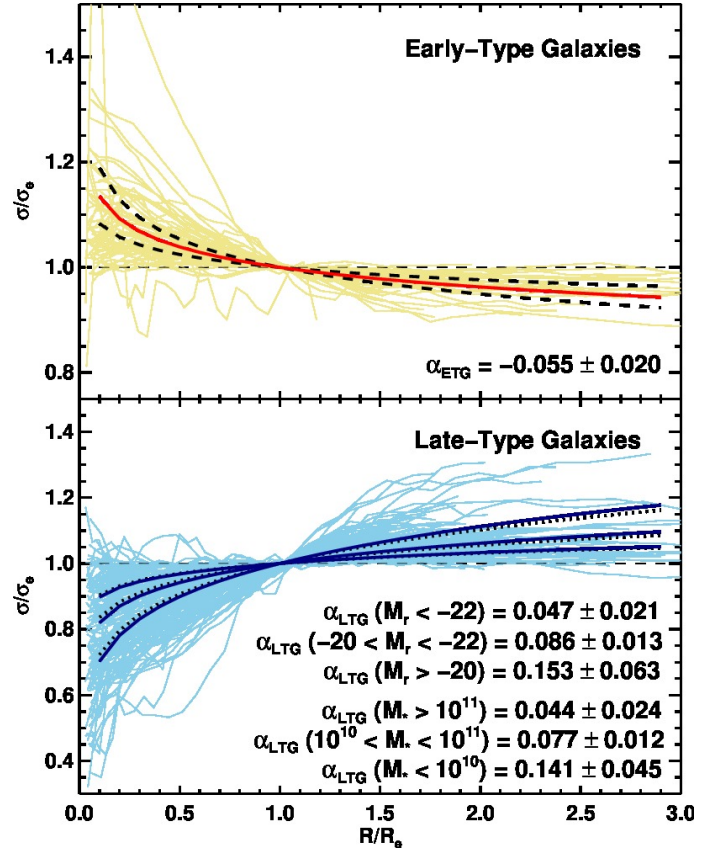


Fig. 10 Stellar velocity dispersion profiles integrated within elliptical apertures with increasing semimajor radius. The profiles are normalized by the effective velocity dispersion (σ_e within the effective radius (R_e)). The galaxies were divided depending on the shape of their profile: (*top panel*) declining galaxies and (*bottom panel*) steadily increasing galaxies, which naturally correspond to early-type and late-type galaxies, respectively. For early-type galaxies, the red line is the average fit taking volume corrections into account. Dashed lines indicate the uncertainty of the fit. For late-type galaxies, dotted lines indicate average fits for different intervals of stellar mass, while solid lines indicate average fits for different intervals of absolute magnitude. For clarity, we did not include the lines with uncertainties in these cases. Averages for late types also take volume corrections into account.

where the effective radius (R_e) is used as a normalization factor for both the radius and velocity dispersion. An important aspect to consider during the fitting process was the effect of the PSF in our measurements. We account for this effect by convolving our models for each galaxy with the CALIFA PSF during the fitting process. As illustrated in the comparison with the ATLAS^{3D} survey data (see §4.3), our velocity dispersions are probably smaller than they should be at the very center of galaxies. Ignoring this effect artificially lowers the α parameter in the power-law function.

Figure 10 shows the individual profiles for classes 1 and 3. Class 1, in the top panel, is made of predominantly early-type systems with an average stellar mass of $\sim 10^{11} M_\odot$ and absolute magnitude $M_r \sim -22$ mag. We determined the average profile for the class by weighting with the volume correction factor (V_{max}^{-1}) of each galaxy. That provides a good representation of the average profile for early-type galaxies with those properties.

The average fit and uncertainty is indicated with the solid red line and black dashed lines, respectively. The average value of -0.055 is in good agreement with corrections reported in previous works (e.g., $\alpha = -0.04$, Jorgensen et al. 1995; $\alpha = -0.06$, Mehlert et al. 2003; $\alpha = -0.066$, Cappellari et al. 2006), but see Ziegler & Bender 1997 for a steeper correction using a different prescription.

The family of late-type systems in class 3 is much more heterogeneous. We decided to divide the sample into three intervals of mass and absolute magnitude. As for early-type galaxies, PSF effects and volume corrections were taken into account for the fitting. As illustrated in Fig. 10 (bottom panel) there are significant differences in the slopes as a function of mass and magnitude. Our results indicate that low-mass and/or low-luminosity spiral galaxies display larger α values than high-mass and/or bright systems.

7. Summary & conclusions

In this paper we present stellar kinematic maps for a sample of 300 galaxies that are part of the CALIFA survey. The sample covers a wide range of Hubble types, from ellipticals to late-spiral galaxies. This subset is a good representation of the CALIFA mother sample in terms of redshift, isophotal diameter, and absolute magnitude. The large footprint of the PPak IFU, together with the average distance of the survey, allow us to measure stellar kinematics well beyond $1.8 R_e$ for 50% of the galaxies, reaching out to $4-5 R_e$ in a few exceptional cases. The penalty, caused by the combination of spatial sampling and distance, is the inability to detect kinematically decoupled components at the centers of galaxies. Still our data is well suited for the study of large-scale kinematic twists or long-axis rotation, which occurs in a handful of objects.

The measurements presented in this paper are in good agreement with those of other well-known IFU surveys (e.g., ATLAS^{3D} and DiskMass). The detailed comparison with the DiskMass survey allowed us to establish that we can measure reliable velocity dispersion values down to $\sigma \sim 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (i.e., $\sim 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ below the instrumental resolution). We also characterized the relative uncertainties of our measurements, which are around 5% for $\sigma \geq 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Below that value, relative uncertainties increase up to 50% for velocity dispersions all the way down to $\sigma \sim 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

We also took advantage of our large sample to compute integrated stellar velocity dispersion aperture corrections for different sets of galaxies across the Hubble sequence. These corrections are particularly useful to homogenize dispersion values of galaxies at different distances. We find two main classes of integrated aperture radial profiles: steadily decreasing profiles representative of early-type galaxies, and a second class of systematically increasing profiles typical of late-type spiral galaxies. We provide aperture corrections for each class for different stellar masses and absolute magnitudes.

The main properties of the sample and the stellar velocity and velocity dispersion maps introduced in this paper are available as part of the Online Material in Table 1 and Appendix A. The values of the maps themselves, together with many diagnostic parameters to assess the quality of the measurements, will be made available to the community at the CALIFA website (<http://califa.caha.es>).

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-
- ¹ Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, Vía Láctea s/n, E-38205 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain
- ² Departamento de Astrofísica, Universidad de La Laguna, E-38205 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain
- ³ Kapteyn Astronomical Institute, University of Groningen, Postbus 800, NL-9700 AV Groningen, Netherlands
- ⁴ Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie, Königstuhl 17, D-69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- ⁵ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of St Andrews, North Haugh, St Andrews, KY16 9SS, UK (SUPA)
- ⁶ Leibniz-Institut für Astrophysik Potsdam (AIP), An der Sternwarte 16, D-14482 Potsdam, Germany,
- ⁷ Instituto de Astronomía, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-264, México D.F., 04510 México
- ⁸ European Southern Observatory, Karl-Schwarzschild-Str. 2, 85748 Garching b. München, Germany
- ⁹ Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (IAA/CSIC), Glorieta de la Astronomía s/n Aptdo. 3004, E-18080 Granada, Spain
- ¹⁰ Observatorio Astronómico, Laprida 854, X5000BGR, Córdoba, Argentina.
- ¹¹ Consejo de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de la República Argentina, Avda. Rivadavia 1917, C1033AAJ, CABA, Argentina.
- ¹² INAF-Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri - Largo Enrico Fermi, 5 - I-50125 Firenze, Italy
- ¹³ Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Drive, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA
- ¹⁴ Millennium Institute of Astrophysics, Chile
- ¹⁵ Departamento de Astronomía, Universidad de Chile, Camino El Observatorio 1515, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
- ¹⁶ Departamento de Física Teórica, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, E-28049, Madrid, Spain
- ¹⁷ Instituto de Astrofísica, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Av. Vicuña Mackenna 4860, Santiago, Chile.
- ¹⁸ Sydney Institute for Astronomy, School of Physics A28, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia
- ¹⁹ Departamento de Física, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, P.O. Box 476, 88040-900, Florianópolis, SC, Brazil
- ²⁰ Departamento de Astrofísica y CC. de la Atmósfera, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, E-28040, Madrid, Spain
- ²¹ ETH Zürich, Institute for Astronomy, Wolfgang-Pauli-Str. 27, 8093 Zürich, Switzerland
- ²² Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, University of Granada, Facultad de Ciencias (Edificio Mecenaz), E-18071 Granada, Spain
- ²³ Instituto Carlos I de Física Teórica y Computación
- ²⁴ Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica, Luis E. Erro 1, 72840 Tonantzintla, Puebla, Mexico
- ²⁵ University of Vienna, Department of Astrophysics, Türkenschanzstr. 17, 1180 Vienna, Austria

Table 1. Basic properties of the CALIFA stellar kinematics sample

Galname	ID	z	PA (deg)	ϵ	Type	M_* ($10^{10} M_\odot$)	M_r (mag)	R_{eff} (arcsec)	R_{max} (arcsec)
IC0480	159	0.015	167	0.77	Sc	1.41	-20.43	24	38
IC0540	274	0.007	170	0.63	Sab	0.75	-19.27	14	27
IC0674	381	0.025	117	0.63	Sab	8.09	-22.07	9	36
IC0944	663	0.023	105	0.65	Sab	18.20	-22.37	19	37
IC1079	781	0.029	82	0.51	E4	21.23	-23.21	37	26
IC1151	817	0.007	28	0.63	Scd	0.70	-20.26	22	37
IC1199	824	0.016	157	0.57	Sb	4.67	-21.46	20	28
IC1256	856	0.016	89	0.36	Sb	2.00	-21.18	17	25
IC1528	005	0.013	75	0.56	Sbc	1.39	-20.95	23	41
IC1652	037	0.017	171	0.72	S0a	4.09	-21.20	11	26
IC1683	043	0.016	15	0.35	Sb	3.88	-21.11	13	26
IC1755	070	0.026	155	0.75	Sb	8.43	-21.69	11	31
IC2101	144	0.015	144	0.72	Scd	1.74	-20.81	25	44
IC2247	186	0.014	148	0.79	Sab	3.24	-20.75	21	41
IC2487	273	0.015	162	0.79	Sc	2.48	-21.05	25	40
IC4566	807	0.019	161	0.41	Sb	8.99	-21.96	15	27
IC5309	906	0.014	25	0.55	Sc	1.89	-20.61	17	24
IC5376	001	0.017	3	0.69	Sb	4.52	-21.10	16	36
MCG-01-54-016	878	0.010	32	0.78	Scd	0.11	-18.77	24	38
MCG-02-02-030	013	0.012	171	0.56	Sb	2.34	-20.88	19	38
MCG-02-02-040	016	0.012	53	0.47	Scd	0.99	-20.19	20	34
MCG-02-03-015	032	0.019	22	0.74	Sab	4.24	-21.41	12	37
MCG-02-51-004	868	0.019	159	0.64	Sb	4.79	-21.69	17	34
NGC0001	008	0.015	107	0.32	Sbc	6.31	-21.73	12	30
NGC0023	009	0.015	177	0.30	Sb	10.96	-22.47	17	26
NGC0036	010	0.020	24	0.48	Sb	7.87	-22.33	21	33
NGC0155	018	0.021	167	0.14	E1	15.00	-22.41	15	25
NGC0160	020	0.018	49	0.47	Sa	10.72	-22.18	22	35
NGC0169	022	0.015	90	0.47	Sab	39.90	-21.87	34	34
NGC0171	023	0.013	32	0.05	Sb	5.26	-21.84	26	32
NGC0177	024	0.013	8	0.42	Sab	2.34	-20.70	13	37
NGC0180	025	0.018	167	0.34	Sb	8.36	-22.31	28	41
NGC0192	026	0.014	168	0.57	Sab	7.05	-21.59	22	39
NGC0214	028	0.015	50	0.26	Sbc	6.65	-22.16	18	31
NGC0216	027	0.005	25	0.71	Sd	0.19	-18.99	20	35
NGC0217	029	0.013	112	0.74	Sa	12.50	-21.90	23	41
NGC0234	031	0.015	64	0.20	Sc	4.50	-21.91	20	34
NGC0237	030	0.014	175	0.32	Sc	2.04	-21.14	15	35
NGC0257	033	0.018	88	0.36	Sc	6.22	-22.15	21	40
NGC0364	035	0.017	35	0.28	E7	9.16	-21.56	15	24
NGC0429	036	0.019	15	0.78	Sa	6.22	-21.26	6	29
NGC0444	039	0.016	158	0.74	Scd	0.74	-20.23	23	32
NGC0447	038	0.019	74	0.13	Sa	13.52	-22.40	28	31
NGC0477	042	0.020	128	0.50	Sbc	3.14	-21.69	21	45
NGC0496	045	0.020	32	0.46	Scd	2.59	-21.40	19	35
NGC0499	044	0.015	72	0.33	E5	25.18	-22.48	21	31
NGC0504	046	0.014	44	0.60	S0	2.95	-20.76	8	30
NGC0517	047	0.014	24	0.49	S0	6.64	-21.35	10	34
NGC0528	050	0.016	57	0.52	S0	7.48	-21.68	12	28
NGC0529	051	0.016	13	0.09	E4	12.25	-22.27	12	37
NGC0551	052	0.017	137	0.56	Sbc	4.38	-21.52	19	44
NGC0681	061	0.006	65	0.33	Sa	3.10	-20.71	30	37
NGC0741	068	0.019	85	0.22	E1	32.89	-23.47	35	32

Table 1 (cont'd)

Galname	ID	z	PA (deg)	ϵ	Type	M_* ($10^{10} M_\odot$)	M_r (mag)	R_{eff} (arcsec)	R_{max} (arcsec)
NGC0755	069	0.005	49	0.61	Scd	0.24	-19.43	28	39
NGC0768	071	0.023	33	0.61	Sc	3.48	-21.78	15	34
NGC0774	072	0.015	164	0.18	S0	8.39	-21.55	12	26
NGC0776	073	0.016	41	0.10	Sb	4.94	-21.82	19	32
NGC0781	074	0.012	11	0.70	Sa	2.96	-20.80	8	32
NGC0810	076	0.026	27	0.34	E5	35.65	-22.84	17	20
NGC0825	077	0.011	50	0.51	Sa	2.64	-20.70	12	34
NGC0932	087	0.014	65	0.08	S0a	9.20	-22.10	18	33
NGC1056	100	0.005	153	0.32	Sa	1.05	-19.94	14	37
NGC1060	101	0.017	75	0.18	E3	70.15	-23.62	27	26
NGC1093	108	0.018	99	0.39	Sbc	3.25	-21.49	13	36
NGC1167	119	0.016	62	0.23	S0	49.20	-22.98	24	30
NGC1349	127	0.022	50	0.12	E6	8.47	-22.44	17	21
NGC1542	131	0.012	131	0.59	Sab	2.74	-20.74	15	23
NGC1645	134	0.016	84	0.57	S0a	6.78	-21.81	13	39
NGC1677	143	0.009	137	0.71	Scd	0.38	-19.46	12	29
NGC2253	147	0.012	109	0.32	Sbc	3.34	-21.55	15	36
NGC2347	149	0.015	9	0.36	Sbc	8.71	-22.12	18	42
NGC2410	151	0.016	34	0.68	Sb	7.62	-21.86	21	37
NGC2449	156	0.016	135	0.52	Sab	7.28	-21.68	16	33
NGC2476	160	0.012	136	0.29	E6	6.32	-21.58	9	22
NGC2480	161	0.008	167	0.43	Sdm	0.83	-19.75	35	25
NGC2481	162	0.007	6	0.16	S0	4.83	-20.80	9	34
NGC2486	163	0.015	92	0.44	Sab	3.96	-21.30	15	29
NGC2487	164	0.016	132	0.15	Sb	5.90	-22.19	28	35
NGC2513	171	0.016	174	0.27	E2	34.59	-22.86	26	32
NGC2540	183	0.021	131	0.39	Sbc	3.32	-21.62	14	33
NGC2553	188	0.016	67	0.50	Sb	6.89	-21.30	9	19
NGC2554	189	0.014	160	0.19	S0a	16.33	-22.59	19	38
NGC2592	201	0.007	45	0.22	E4	4.15	-20.72	9	28
NGC2604	209	0.007	48	0.12	Sd	0.46	-20.24	26	36
NGC2639	219	0.011	130	0.35	Sa	14.72	-22.33	17	38
NGC2730	232	0.013	80	0.12	Scd	1.31	-20.94	24	39
NGC2880	272	0.005	142	0.36	E7	4.69	-21.10	18	36
NGC2906	275	0.007	82	0.44	Sbc	2.46	-20.79	19	33
NGC2916	277	0.012	19	0.36	Sbc	5.66	-22.09	26	40
NGC2918	279	0.023	75	0.31	E6	27.73	-22.78	12	28
NGC3057	312	0.005	23	0.27	Sdm	0.12	-19.17	32	34
NGC3106	311	0.021	116	0.10	Sab	16.29	-22.79	21	32
NGC3158	318	0.023	165	0.19	E3	54.70	-23.70	32	32
NGC3160	319	0.023	140	0.76	Sab	8.99	-21.51	15	36
NGC3300	339	0.010	173	0.46	S0a	5.78	-21.41	13	32
NGC3303	340	0.020	159	0.51	S0a	11.51	-22.33	15	21
NGC3381	353	0.005	43	0.14	Sd	0.48	-20.08	24	42
NGC3615	387	0.022	42	0.42	E5	24.15	-22.98	15	18
NGC3687	414	0.008	151	0.06	Sb	1.88	-20.97	17	30
NGC3811	436	0.010	171	0.23	Sbc	2.65	-21.40	21	39
NGC3815	437	0.012	67	0.50	Sbc	2.25	-21.05	14	34
NGC3994	476	0.010	8	0.49	Sbc	2.65	-21.22	9	26
NGC4003	479	0.022	168	0.28	S0a	11.83	-22.00	14	22
NGC4047	489	0.011	97	0.26	Sbc	4.86	-21.90	16	33
NGC4149	502	0.010	85	0.60	Sa	2.30	-20.63	18	36
NGC4185	515	0.013	164	0.33	Sbc	4.69	-21.88	30	38

Table 1 (cont'd)

Galname	ID	z	PA (deg)	ϵ	Type	M_* ($10^{10} M_\odot$)	M_r (mag)	R_{eff} (arcsec)	R_{max} (arcsec)
NGC4210	518	0.009	97	0.24	Sb	1.93	-20.98	21	36
NGC4470	548	0.008	179	0.32	Sc	0.98	-20.72	15	33
NGC4644	569	0.016	57	0.71	Sb	2.82	-21.03	12	29
NGC4676A	577	0.022	2	0.85	Sdm	6.50	-22.17	38	31
NGC4676B	2999	0.022	43	0.44	S0	7.18	-22.09	15	23
NGC4711	580	0.014	41	0.47	Sbc	2.05	-21.05	17	33
NGC4816	588	0.023	80	0.31	E1	32.06	-23.03	30	30
NGC4841A	589	0.023	42	0.11	E3	35.16	-22.83	20	25
NGC4874	592	0.024	46	0.23	E0	49.54	-24.11	55	29
NGC4956	602	0.016	39	0.17	E1	9.68	-22.38	9	21
NGC4961	603	0.009	100	0.31	Scd	0.48	-20.25	15	33
NGC5000	608	0.019	1	0.24	Sbc	5.37	-21.81	16	30
NGC5016	611	0.009	57	0.23	Sbc	1.72	-21.06	17	35
NGC5029	612	0.029	149	0.40	E6	31.77	-23.28	25	28
NGC5056	614	0.019	3	0.44	Sc	3.02	-21.82	15	38
NGC5205	630	0.006	169	0.35	Sbc	0.73	-20.12	19	41
NGC5216	633	0.010	33	0.32	E0	3.20	-21.07	20	26
NGC5218	634	0.010	101	0.14	Sab	4.49	-21.43	18	36
NGC5378	676	0.010	86	0.22	Sb	3.83	-21.27	24	34
NGC5406	684	0.018	111	0.29	Sb	18.75	-22.57	20	40
NGC5480	707	0.006	41	0.18	Scd	1.38	-20.76	25	41
NGC5485	708	0.006	174	0.32	E5	10.57	-21.95	31	38
NGC5520	715	0.006	63	0.49	Sbc	0.73	-20.18	12	34
NGC5614	740	0.013	128	0.19	Sa	19.86	-22.77	18	35
NGC5630	749	0.009	93	0.70	Sdm	0.47	-20.37	22	38
NGC5631	744	0.007	30	0.06	S0	8.47	-21.74	19	34
NGC5633	748	0.008	16	0.26	Sbc	1.82	-20.94	13	35
NGC5657	754	0.013	164	0.63	Sbc	1.92	-20.98	10	39
NGC5682	758	0.008	125	0.76	Scd	0.25	-19.39	26	38
NGC5720	764	0.026	131	0.44	Sbc	7.05	-22.29	16	27
NGC5732	768	0.013	43	0.48	Sbc	0.85	-20.46	14	32
NGC5784	778	0.018	19	0.13	S0	16.44	-22.61	13	29
NGC5797	780	0.013	130	0.45	E7	7.01	-22.13	18	31
NGC5876	787	0.011	51	0.59	S0a	7.96	-21.41	12	31
NGC5888	789	0.029	150	0.38	Sb	16.07	-22.74	16	31
NGC5908	791	0.011	154	0.36	Sa	16.71	-22.17	34	42
NGC5930	795	0.009	161	0.54	Sab	4.30	-21.36	16	37
NGC5934	796	0.019	24	0.59	Sb	8.75	-21.80	13	36
NGC5947	4034	0.020	61	0.15	Sbc	3.48	-21.56	13	32
NGC5953	801	0.007	43	0.10	Sa	3.01	-21.09	10	34
NGC5966	806	0.015	83	0.39	E4	10.21	-22.08	18	34
NGC5971	804	0.011	132	0.56	Sb	2.07	-20.80	12	27
NGC5980	810	0.014	11	0.60	Sbc	5.25	-21.81	17	40
NGC5987	809	0.010	62	0.65	Sa	16.22	-22.15	33	37
NGC6004	813	0.013	91	0.20	Sbc	4.86	-21.86	22	37
NGC6020	815	0.014	133	0.31	E4	10.02	-22.08	19	25
NGC6021	816	0.016	157	0.27	E5	10.14	-21.88	9	27
NGC6032	820	0.014	0	0.38	Sbc	3.37	-21.30	27	39
NGC6060	821	0.015	102	0.57	Sb	8.59	-22.23	28	35
NGC6063	823	0.010	156	0.44	Sbc	1.38	-20.55	20	36
NGC6081	826	0.017	128	0.59	S0a	13.12	-21.95	12	30
NGC6125	829	0.015	4	0.04	E1	24.21	-22.86	21	28
NGC6132	831	0.017	125	0.64	Sbc	1.63	-21.04	14	31

Table 1 (cont'd)

Galname	ID	z	PA (deg)	ϵ	Type	M_* ($10^{10} M_\odot$)	M_r (mag)	R_{eff} (arcsec)	R_{max} (arcsec)
NGC6146	832	0.029	73	0.24	E5	42.56	-23.48	15	26
NGC6150	835	0.029	58	0.45	E7	26.67	-22.65	11	29
NGC6168	841	0.009	110	0.77	Sc	0.73	-20.00	26	34
NGC6173	840	0.029	144	0.37	E6	53.09	-23.85	38	32
NGC6186	842	0.010	49	0.23	Sb	3.71	-21.24	20	35
NGC6278	844	0.009	126	0.42	S0a	8.30	-21.49	11	33
NGC6301	849	0.028	108	0.40	Sbc	10.42	-22.76	24	39
NGC6310	848	0.011	69	0.72	Sb	3.64	-20.99	23	33
NGC6314	850	0.022	173	0.47	Sab	16.26	-22.46	12	37
NGC6338	851	0.027	15	0.38	E5	49.09	-23.48	28	26
NGC6394	857	0.028	42	0.64	Sbc	7.87	-21.87	14	24
NGC6411	859	0.012	65	0.35	E4	12.08	-22.42	34	33
NGC6427	860	0.011	34	0.57	S0	5.64	-21.37	8	34
NGC6478	862	0.023	34	0.63	Sc	10.33	-22.57	23	38
NGC6497	863	0.010	112	0.51	Sab	10.89	-22.09	13	34
NGC6515	864	0.023	12	0.35	E3	15.60	-22.73	19	28
NGC6762	867	0.010	119	0.72	Sab	2.42	-20.46	9	31
NGC6941	869	0.021	131	0.26	Sb	8.77	-22.39	20	32
NGC6945	870	0.013	127	0.36	S0	24.49	-21.91	13	31
NGC6978	871	0.020	126	0.57	Sb	10.79	-22.15	18	34
NGC7025	874	0.017	39	0.32	S0a	33.65	-22.73	13	31
NGC7047	876	0.019	107	0.45	Sbc	6.18	-21.83	18	29
NGC7194	881	0.027	18	0.30	E3	27.86	-23.05	17	22
NGC7311	886	0.015	9	0.47	Sa	11.72	-22.45	12	37
NGC7321	887	0.024	14	0.32	Sbc	8.53	-22.48	15	32
NGC7364	889	0.016	65	0.32	Sab	7.62	-22.04	12	32
NGC7436B	893	0.025	41	0.15	E2	82.04	-23.50	27	27
NGC7466	896	0.025	25	0.62	Sbc	5.60	-21.86	13	31
NGC7489	898	0.021	160	0.47	Sbc	3.17	-22.07	20	39
NGC7549	901	0.016	16	0.60	Sbc	3.97	-21.75	20	34
NGC7550	900	0.017	154	0.09	E4	27.04	-22.89	24	25
NGC7562	903	0.012	83	0.32	E4	17.66	-22.54	20	36
NGC7563	902	0.014	149	0.47	Sa	9.18	-21.54	9	31
NGC7591	904	0.017	150	0.46	Sbc	5.75	-21.91	16	33
NGC7608	907	0.012	18	0.73	Sbc	1.24	-20.00	20	33
NGC7611	908	0.011	134	0.55	S0	7.93	-21.32	11	21
NGC7619	911	0.013	50	0.17	E3	8.79	-22.69	35	34
NGC7623	912	0.012	7	0.30	S0	9.57	-21.47	10	31
NGC7625	913	0.005	10	0.04	Sa	1.33	-20.26	14	34
NGC7631	914	0.013	76	0.62	Sb	3.38	-21.10	17	33
NGC7653	915	0.014	-11	0.18	Sb	3.16	-21.58	12	38
NGC7671	916	0.013	133	0.37	S0	9.04	-21.76	11	26
NGC7683	917	0.012	138	0.48	S0	10.45	-21.74	14	33
NGC7684	919	0.017	22	0.66	S0	9.68	-21.69	9	38
NGC7691	920	0.013	171	0.21	Sbc	1.64	-21.34	28	34
NGC7711	923	0.014	92	0.55	E7	11.30	-22.02	15	42
NGC7716	924	0.009	31	0.19	Sb	2.45	-21.04	21	38
NGC7722	925	0.013	148	0.27	Sab	17.58	-22.05	21	24
NGC7738	927	0.023	34	0.59	Sb	12.00	-22.23	14	37
NGC7783NED01	932	0.026	120	0.54	Sa	28.51	-22.59	15	31
NGC7787	933	0.022	104	0.71	Sab	4.18	-21.17	11	23
NGC7800	937	0.006	44	0.61	Ir	0.19	-19.56	32	37
NGC7819	003	0.017	105	0.41	Sc	2.45	-21.06	23	37

Table 1 (cont'd)

Galname	ID	z	PA (deg)	ϵ	Type	M_* ($10^{10} M_\odot$)	M_r (mag)	R_{eff} (arcsec)	R_{max} (arcsec)
NGC7824	006	0.020	143	0.37	Sab	17.62	-22.26	11	38
UGC00005	002	0.024	44	0.53	Sbc	6.78	-22.09	16	33
UGC00029	004	0.029	173	0.30	E1	10.86	-22.66	17	13
UGC00036	007	0.021	18	0.61	Sab	10.05	-21.69	10	20
UGC00148	012	0.014	96	0.75	Sc	1.29	-20.75	20	36
UGC00312	014	0.014	7	0.46	Sd	0.60	-20.69	20	38
UGC00335NED02	017	0.018	149	0.49	E4	6.07	-21.39	18	24
UGC00809	040	0.014	23	0.81	Scd	0.49	-19.72	20	36
UGC00841	041	0.019	54	0.77	Sbc	1.03	-20.26	17	31
UGC00987	049	0.016	30	0.64	Sa	4.11	-21.21	12	34
UGC01057	053	0.021	152	0.69	Sc	1.27	-20.81	14	27
UGC01271	059	0.017	99	0.47	S0a	6.71	-21.42	9	29
UGC02222	103	0.017	96	0.57	S0a	5.53	-21.42	10	23
UGC02229	104	0.024	177	0.52	S0a	7.76	-22.03	19	25
UGC02403	115	0.014	153	0.59	Sb	3.19	-20.80	19	26
UGC03151	135	0.015	93	0.73	Sa	5.71	-21.41	20	30
UGC03253	146	0.014	87	0.47	Sb	2.69	-21.16	15	33
UGC03539	148	0.011	117	0.69	Sc	0.70	-19.69	20	38
UGC03899	150	0.013	44	0.70	Sd	0.17	-19.23	9	30
UGC03944	152	0.013	120	0.57	Sbc	0.99	-20.42	17	33
UGC03969	153	0.027	134	0.78	Sb	4.78	-21.19	15	29
UGC03995	155	0.016	90	0.56	Sb	8.36	-22.12	25	39
UGC04029	157	0.015	63	0.79	Sc	2.14	-20.75	26	37
UGC04132	165	0.017	27	0.69	Sbc	5.82	-21.81	22	35
UGC04145	167	0.016	138	0.53	Sa	9.10	-21.43	9	29
UGC04197	174	0.015	130	0.79	Sab	5.15	-20.92	18	41
UGC04280	185	0.012	3	0.68	Sb	1.37	-20.29	11	36
UGC04308	187	0.012	113	0.14	Sc	1.84	-21.29	24	33
UGC04722	231	0.006	31	0.79	Sdm	0.05	-18.18	32	38
UGC05108	278	0.027	138	0.60	Sb	7.74	-22.12	9	19
UGC05113	281	0.023	41	0.74	S0a	12.62	-21.76	8	22
UGC05498NED01	314	0.021	61	0.79	Sa	6.38	-21.36	13	31
UGC05598	326	0.019	35	0.74	Sb	1.71	-20.75	15	27
UGC05771	341	0.025	60	0.33	E6	20.75	-22.35	12	27
UGC05990	361	0.005	15	0.74	Sc	0.16	-18.32	12	33
UGC06036	364	0.022	100	0.73	Sa	14.86	-21.93	11	38
UGC06312	386	0.021	49	0.64	Sab	10.74	-21.91	13	29
UGC07012	486	0.010	12	0.51	Scd	0.28	-19.91	14	30
UGC07145	500	0.022	151	0.63	Sbc	2.26	-21.14	16	32
UGC08107	593	0.028	53	0.68	Sa	11.64	-22.56	16	33
UGC08231	606	0.008	73	0.66	Sd	0.14	-19.28	19	33
UGC08234	607	0.027	133	0.45	S0	13.65	-22.76	8	24
UGC08733	657	0.008	21	0.44	Sdm	0.26	-19.75	30	40
UGC08778	664	0.011	116	0.70	Sb	1.76	-20.30	15	27
UGC08781	665	0.025	160	0.40	Sb	11.38	-22.37	15	29
UGC09067	714	0.026	12	0.54	Sbc	3.82	-21.85	14	28
UGC09476	769	0.011	132	0.34	Sbc	1.61	-20.95	21	40
UGC09537	774	0.029	140	0.79	Sb	16.60	-22.64	20	40
UGC09542	775	0.018	34	0.70	Sc	2.07	-20.96	21	37
UGC09665	783	0.009	138	0.73	Sb	0.99	-19.99	18	33
UGC09873	797	0.019	126	0.75	Sb	1.25	-20.38	21	33
UGC09892	798	0.019	101	0.69	Sbc	1.98	-20.71	16	26
UGC10097	814	0.020	114	0.18	E5	28.71	-22.73	14	27

Table 1 (cont'd)

Galname	ID	z	PA (deg)	ϵ	Type	M_* ($10^{10} M_\odot$)	M_r (mag)	R_{eff} (arcsec)	R_{max} (arcsec)
UGC10123	818	0.013	53	0.77	Sab	3.32	-20.55	18	31
UGC10205	822	0.022	133	0.38	S0a	9.93	-22.32	19	35
UGC10257	825	0.013	162	0.78	Sbc	1.21	-20.47	20	38
UGC10297	827	0.008	179	0.83	Sc	0.29	-19.11	18	40
UGC10331	828	0.015	140	0.76	Sc	0.77	-20.43	19	41
UGC10337	830	0.029	63	0.72	Sb	10.79	-22.17	17	26
UGC10380	834	0.029	108	0.79	Sb	10.21	-21.85	12	35
UGC10384	837	0.017	92	0.73	Sb	1.87	-20.73	11	35
UGC10388	838	0.015	128	0.70	Sa	6.56	-21.19	11	28
UGC10650	843	0.010	22	0.78	Scd	0.20	-19.32	23	43
UGC10693	845	0.028	103	0.37	E7	32.14	-23.39	22	31
UGC10695	846	0.028	110	0.35	E5	19.95	-22.70	24	27
UGC10710	847	0.028	147	0.65	Sb	9.68	-22.12	20	36
UGC10796	852	0.010	59	0.42	Scd	0.28	-19.56	20	32
UGC10811	854	0.029	91	0.66	Sb	7.48	-21.92	12	29
UGC10905	858	0.027	173	0.56	S0a	40.46	-22.92	15	25
UGC10972	861	0.016	54	0.78	Sbc	2.66	-21.22	24	34
UGC11228	865	0.019	178	0.33	S0	12.39	-22.10	12	33
UGC11649	872	0.013	63	0.22	Sab	3.70	-21.38	19	32
UGC11680NED01	873	0.026	57	0.46	Sb	12.39	-22.56	16	28
UGC11717	877	0.021	37	0.61	Sab	6.95	-21.84	17	39
UGC12054	885	0.007	47	0.74	Sc	0.10	-18.41	15	33
UGC12127	888	0.027	0	0.11	E1	23.39	-23.47	36	25
UGC12185	890	0.022	159	0.56	Sb	4.68	-21.56	12	33
UGC12274	894	0.026	143	0.68	Sa	14.19	-22.08	17	27
UGC12308	895	0.008	118	0.79	Scd	0.11	-18.88	27	38
UGC12494	905	0.014	37	0.67	Sd	0.28	-19.67	20	43
UGC12518	910	0.009	23	0.64	Sb	1.80	-19.45	17	34
UGC12519	909	0.015	157	0.70	Sc	1.09	-20.56	21	34
UGC12723	926	0.018	75	0.82	Sc	0.76	-19.77	17	27
UGC12810	929	0.027	56	0.61	Sbc	5.43	-22.01	20	35
UGC12816	930	0.018	140	0.50	Sc	0.66	-20.63	16	34
UGC12857	934	0.008	35	0.72	Sbc	0.56	-19.49	19	36
UGC12864	935	0.016	110	0.61	Sc	1.13	-20.69	27	38
VV488NED02	892	0.016	70	0.77	Sb	2.32	-20.96	23	33

Note. — Col. 1: galaxy name. Col. 2: CALIFA identification number for each galaxy. Col. 3 redshift of the galaxy from SDSS ([Abazajian et al. 2009](#)). Col. 4: position angle of the galaxy measured in the outer parts, using SDSS images. Col. 5: average ellipticity measured in the outer parts of the galaxy, using SDSS images. Col. 6: Hubble type of the galaxy from [Walcher et al. \(2014\)](#). Col. 7: total stellar mass of the galaxy, measured as described in [Walcher et al. \(2014\)](#). Col. 8: total absolute magnitude in r -band from SDSS ([Abazajian et al. 2009](#)). Col. 9: effective radii (in arcsec) of the galaxy, measured as described in [Walcher et al. \(2014\)](#). Col. 10: maximum radial extent of our kinematic maps (in arcsec).

Appendix A: Stellar kinematic maps

This online material presents all the stellar velocity (Figs. A1–A17) and velocity dispersion (Figs. A18–A34) maps extracted from the V1200 grating used in this paper. The complete sample comprises 300 galaxies of Hubble morphological types ranging from ellipticals to late-type spirals. Velocity maps are in km s^{-1} and use a fixed range in the interval $[-150, 150]$ km s^{-1} . Velocity dispersion maps are also expressed in km s^{-1} and use a fixed range from 20 to 300 km s^{-1} . Color schemes as in Fig. 3. Overlaid contours come from SDSS g -band images and have been limited to the isophote reaching $\sim 2 R_e$. All panels cover an area of $80'' \times 100''$.

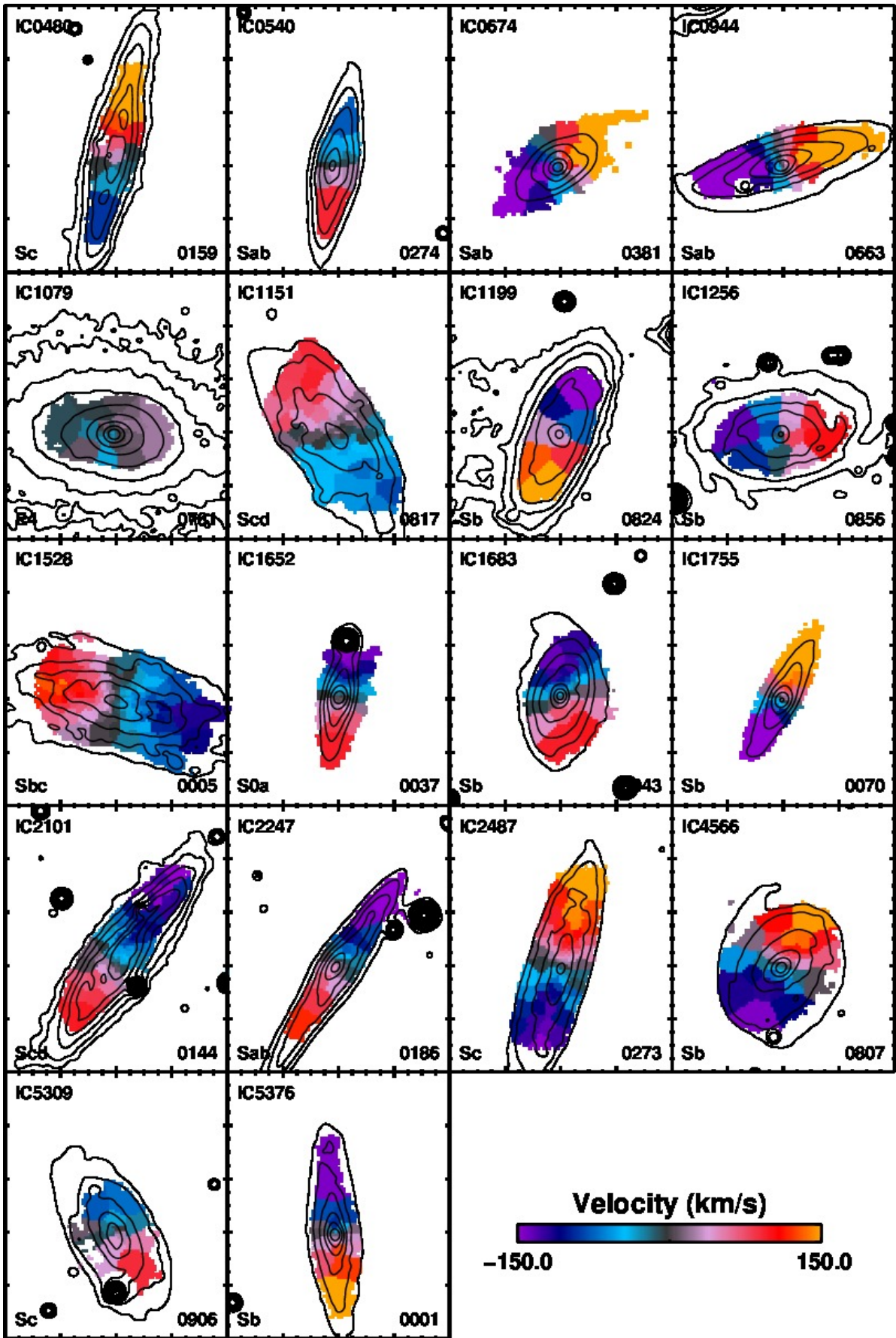


Fig. A.1 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

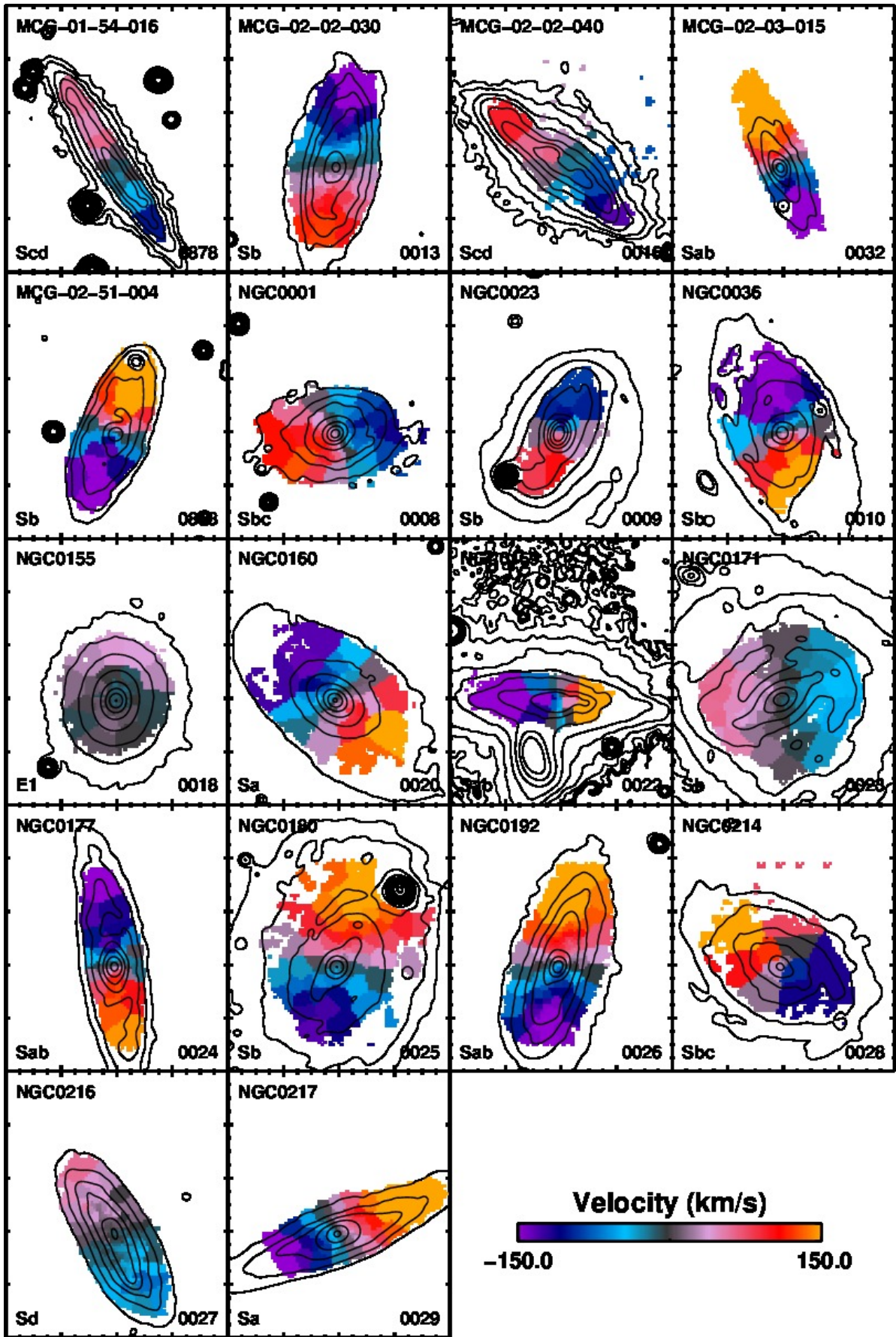


Fig. A.2 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

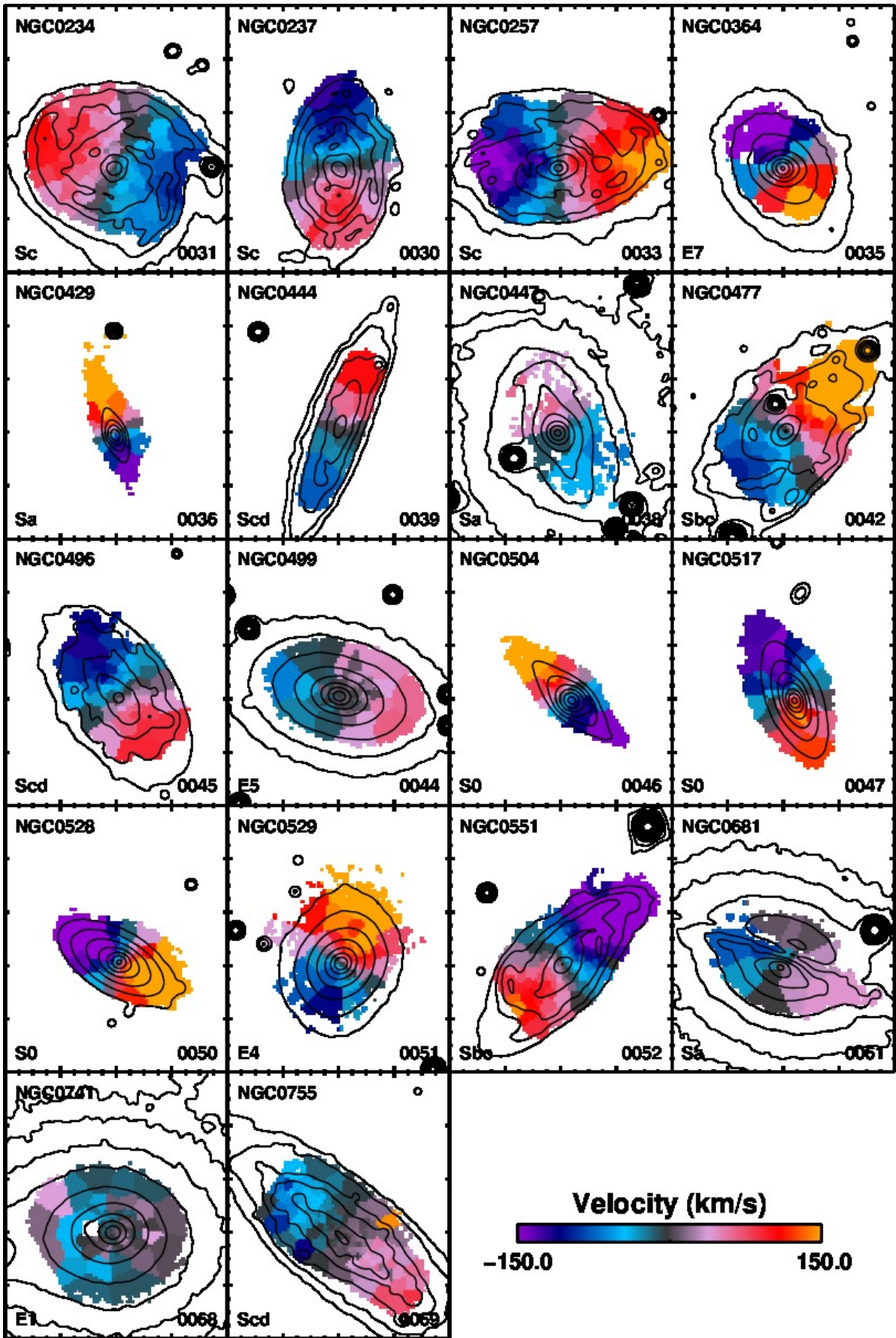


Fig. A.3 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

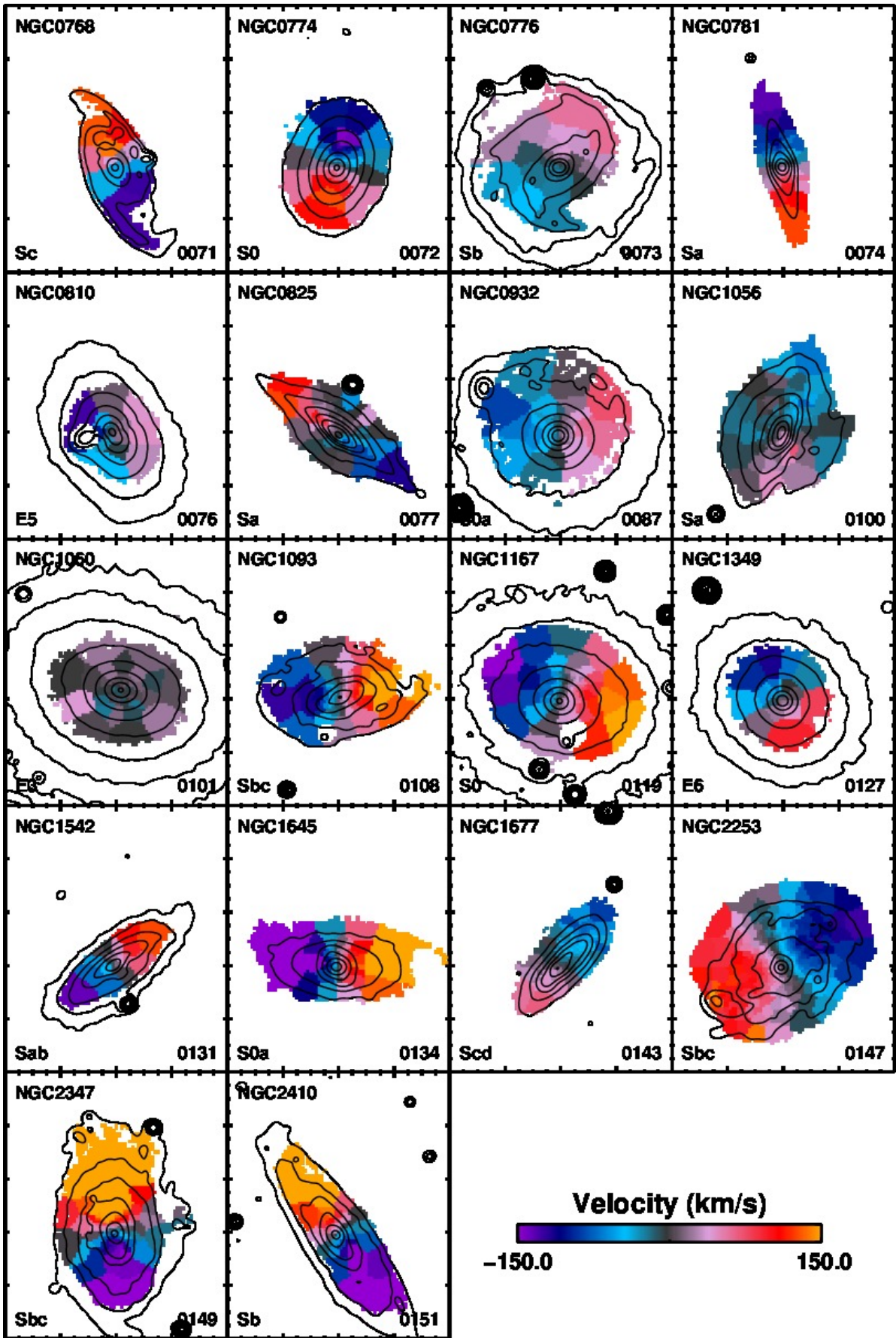


Fig. A.4 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

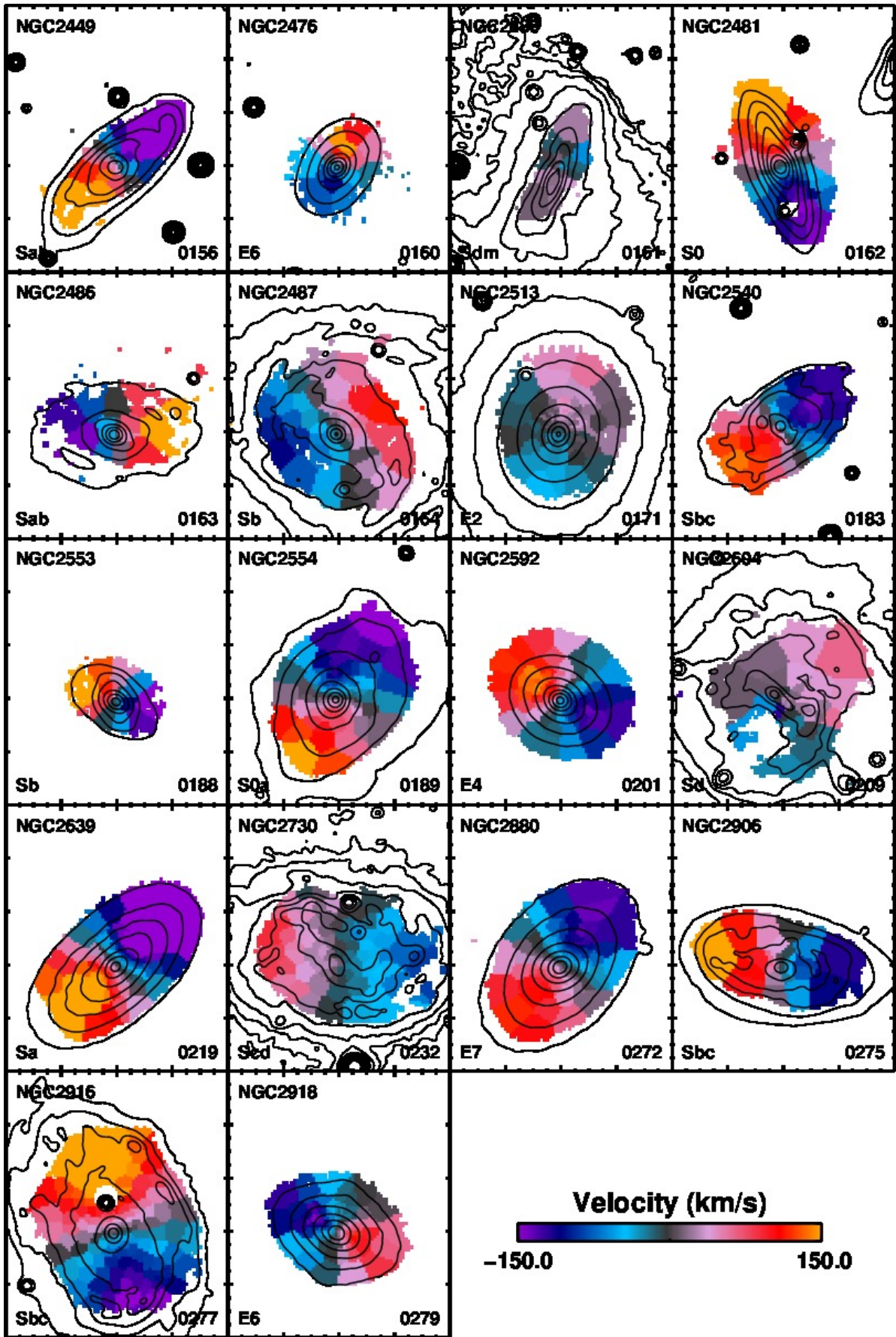


Fig. A.5 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

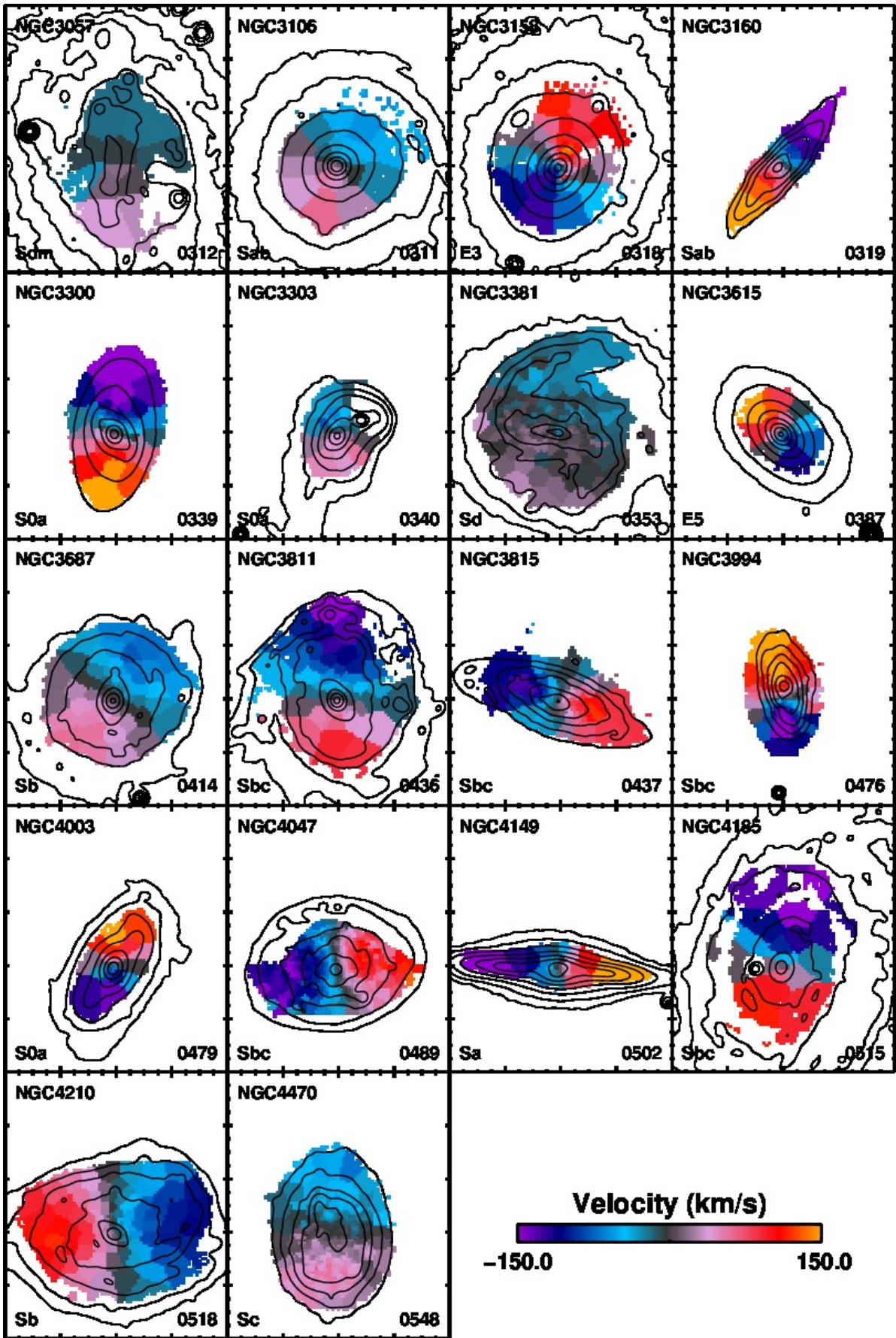


Fig. A.6 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

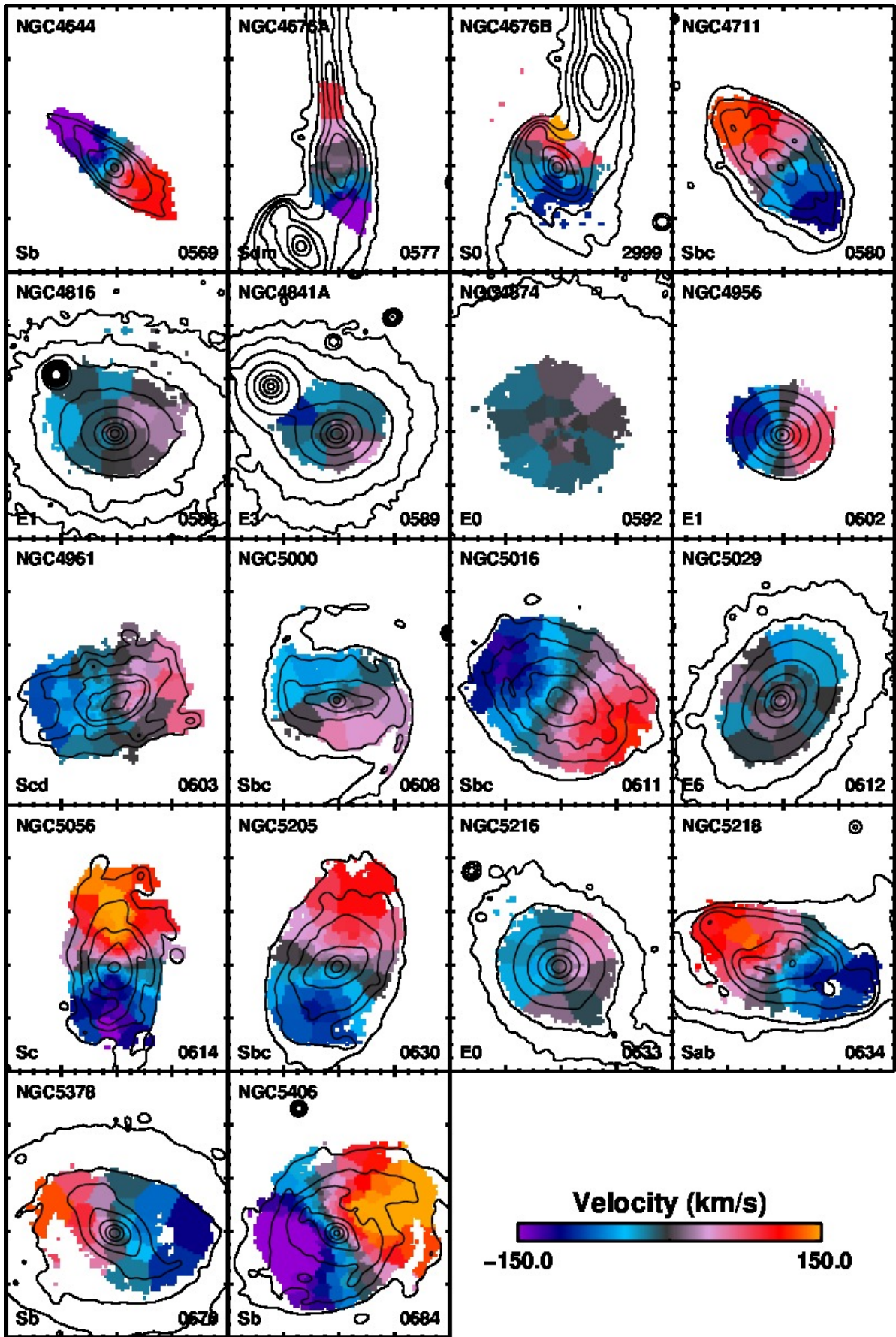


Fig. A.7 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

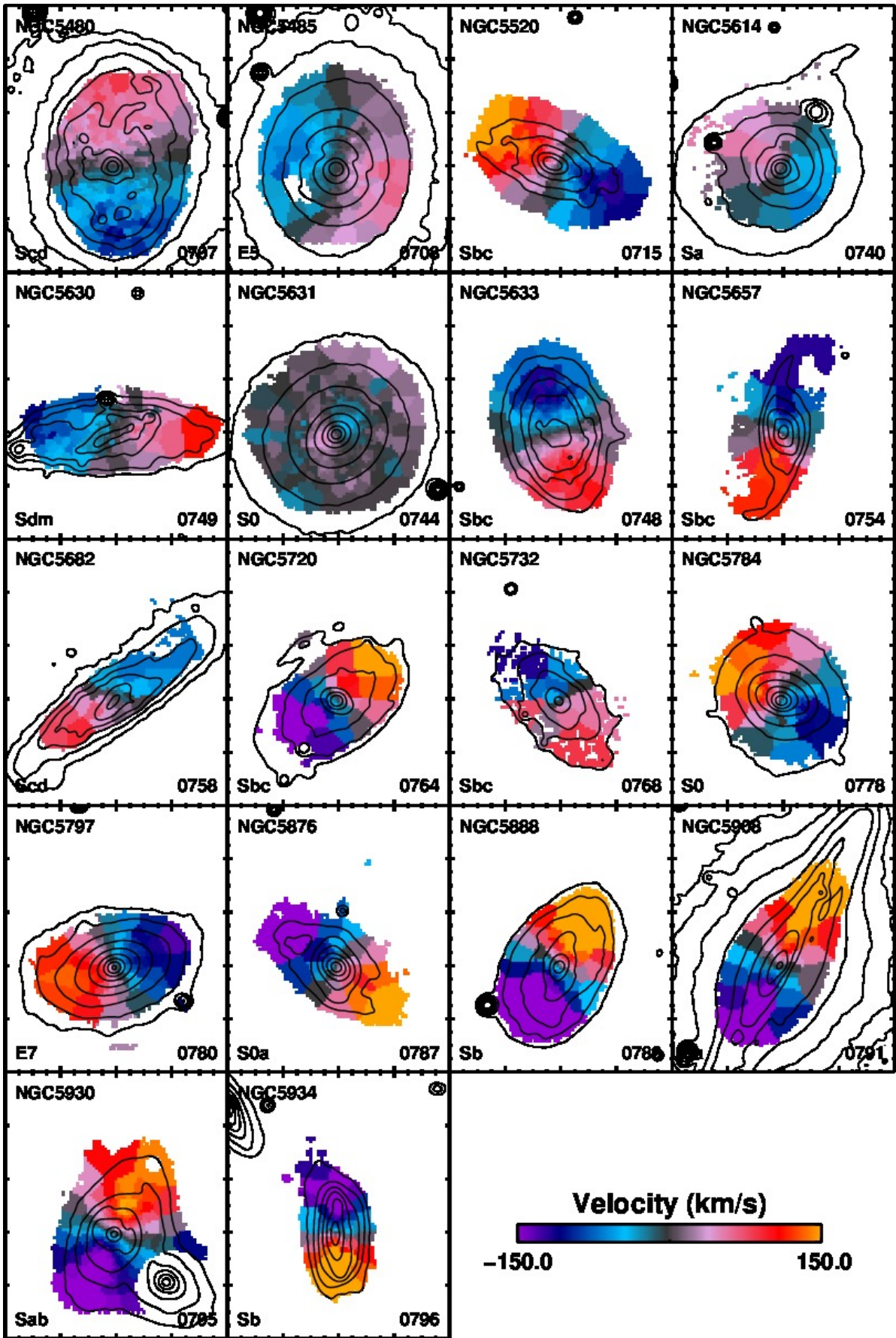


Fig. A.8 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

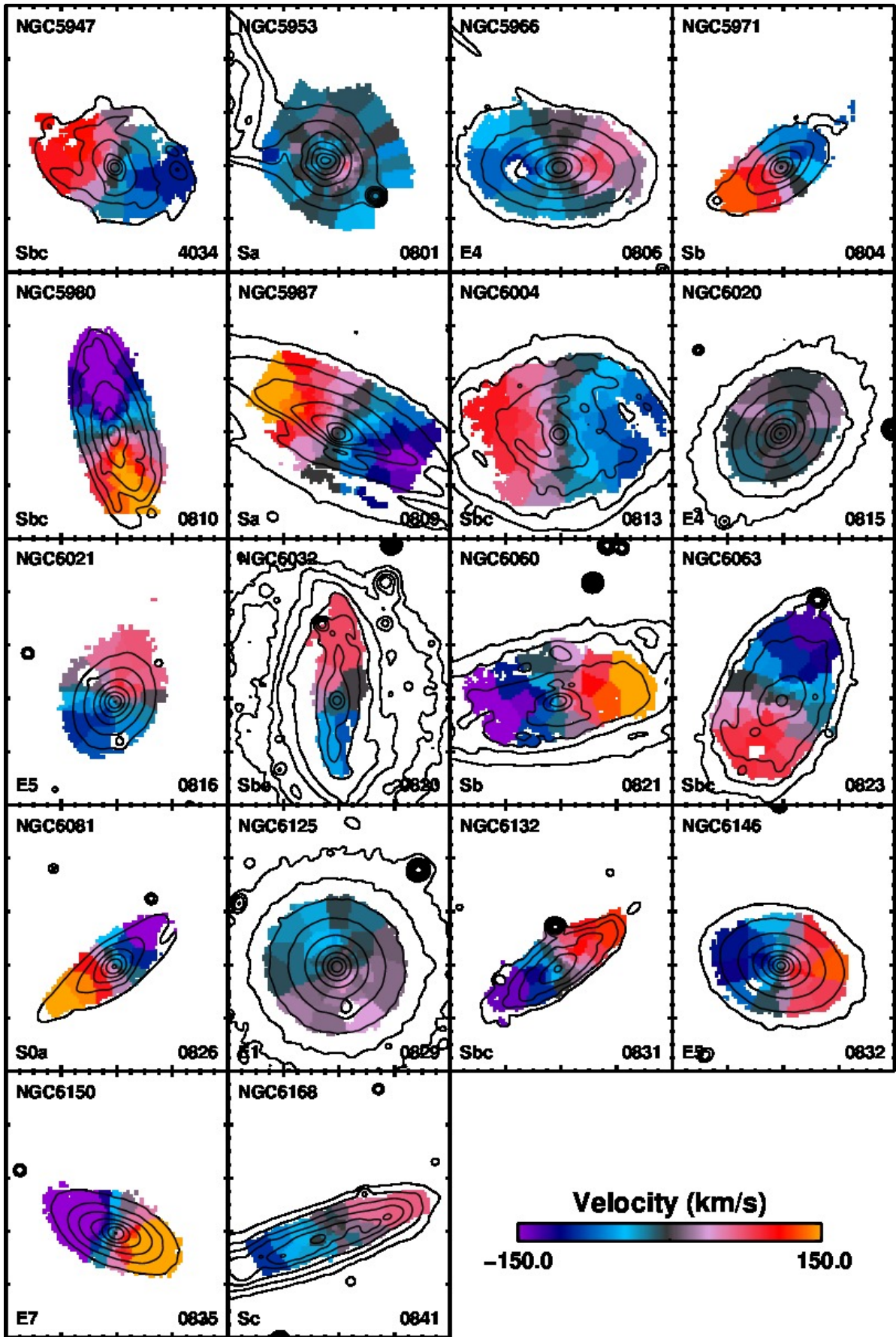


Fig. A.9 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

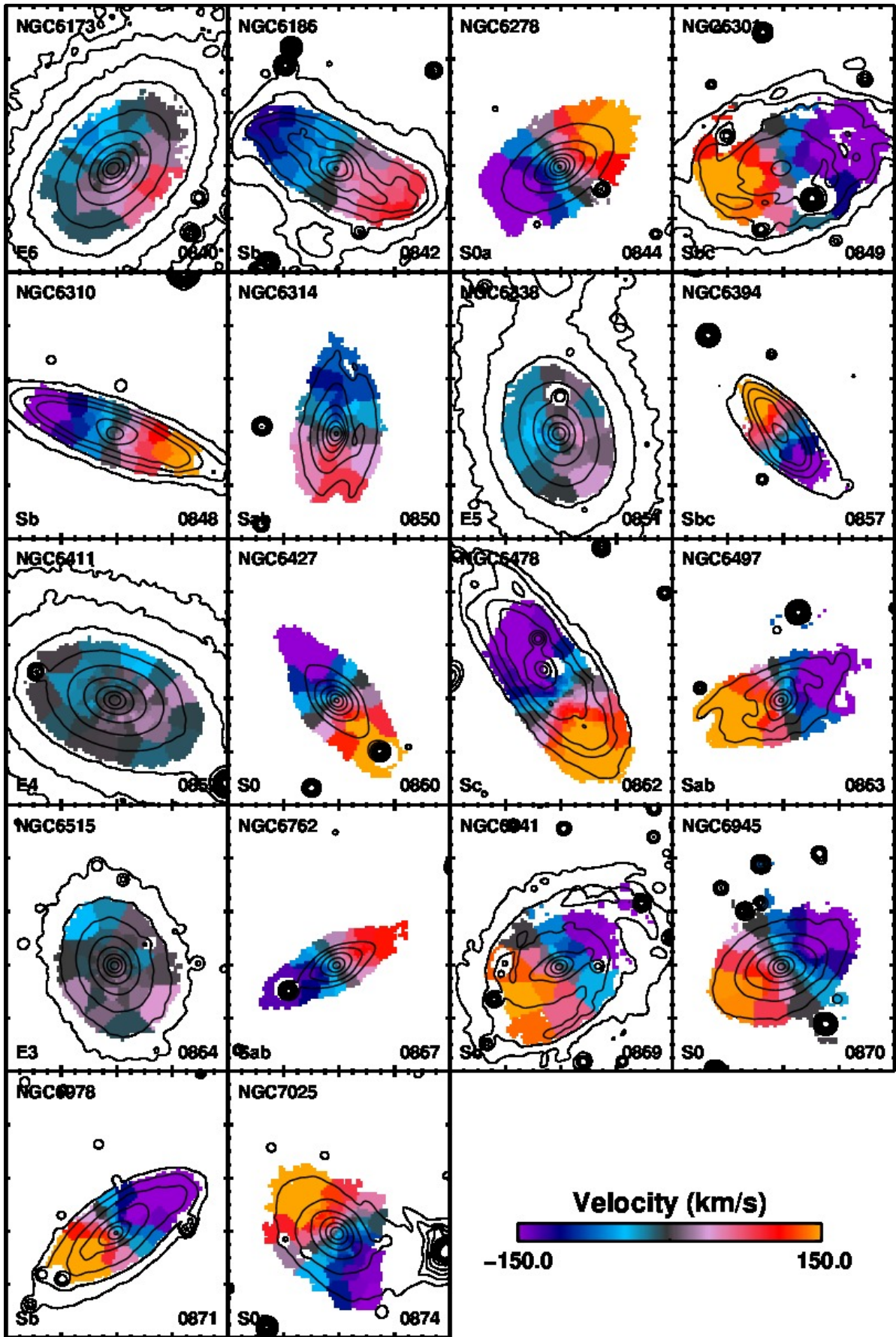


Fig. A.10 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

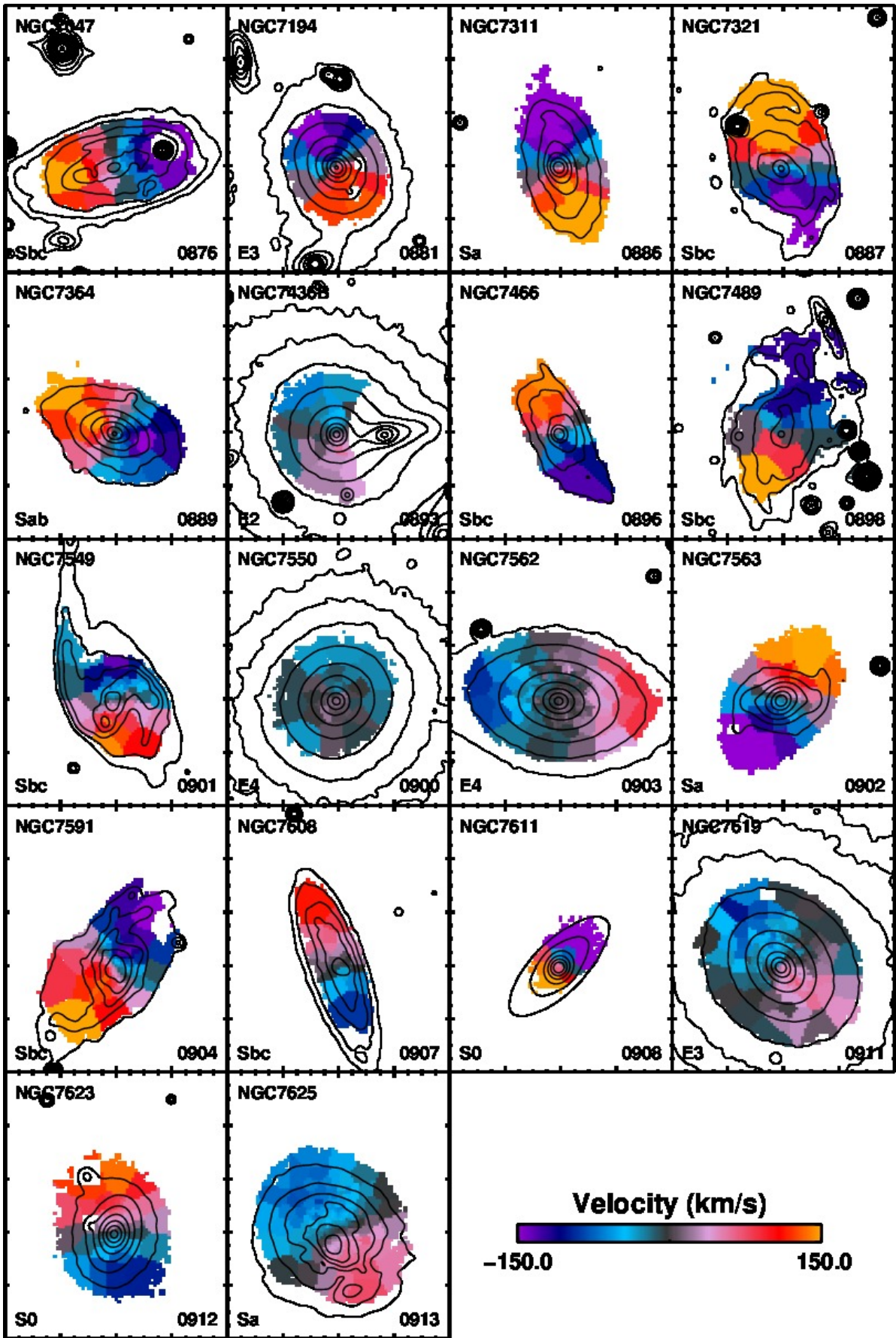


Fig. A.11 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

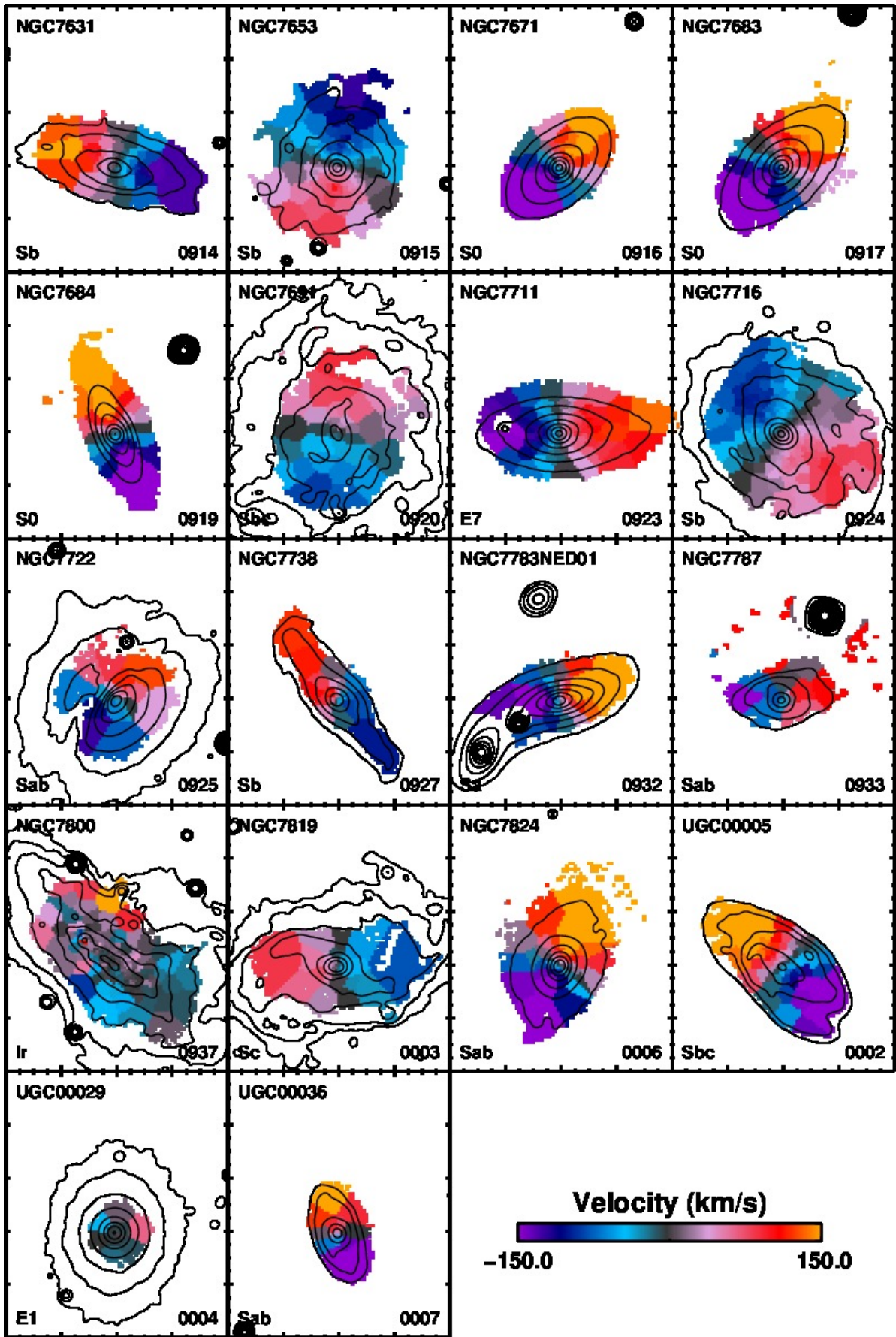


Fig. A.12 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

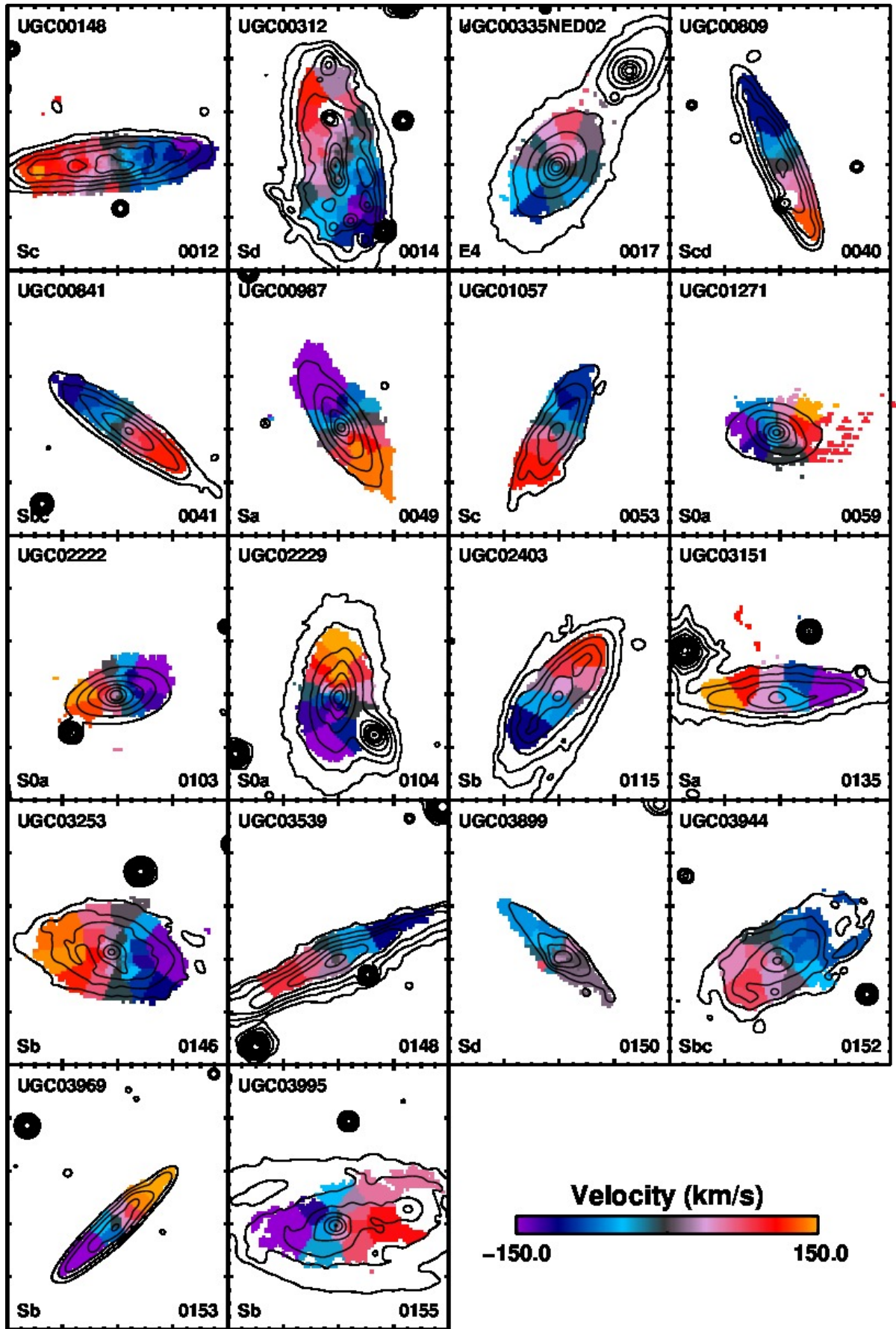


Fig. A.13 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

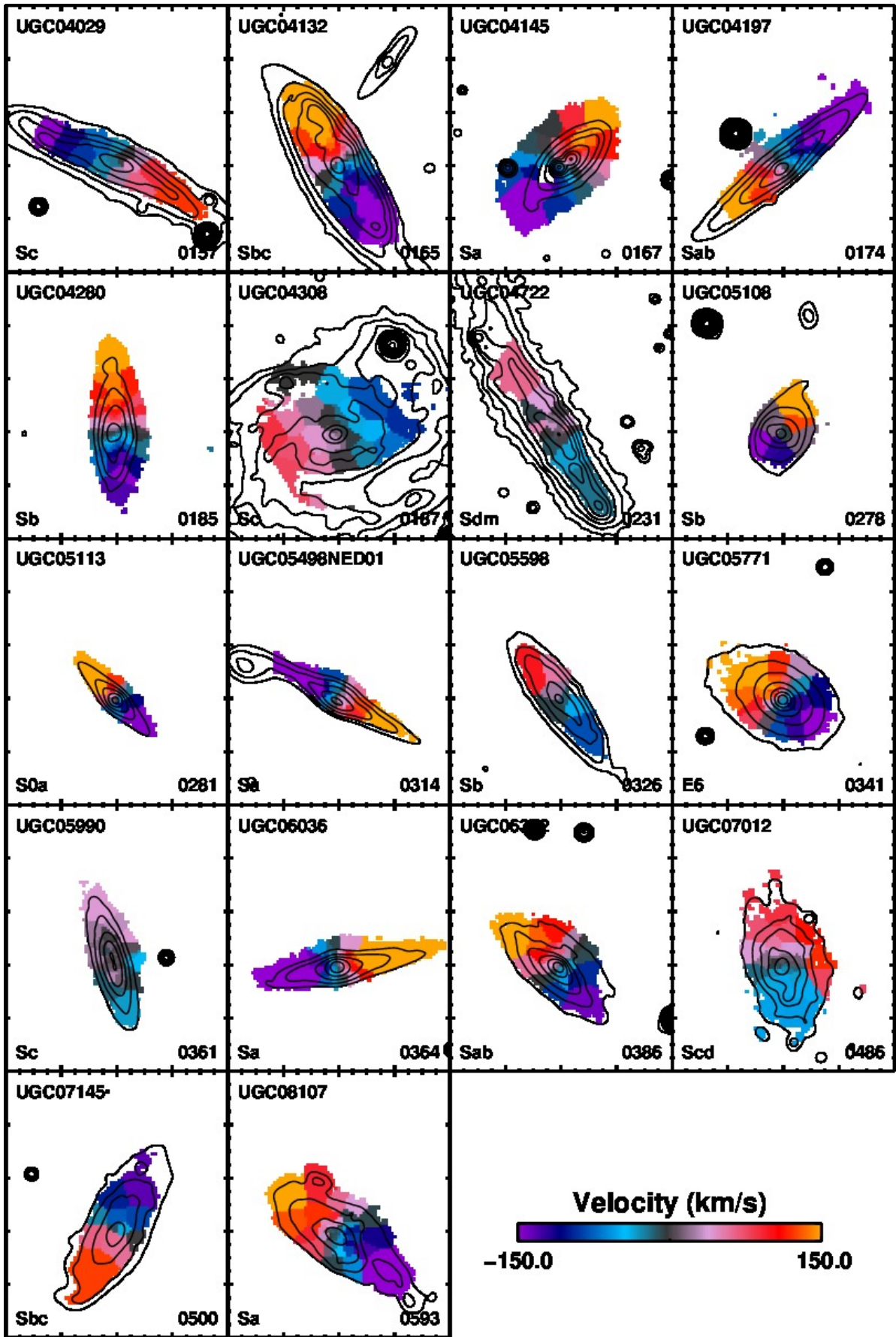


Fig. A.14 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

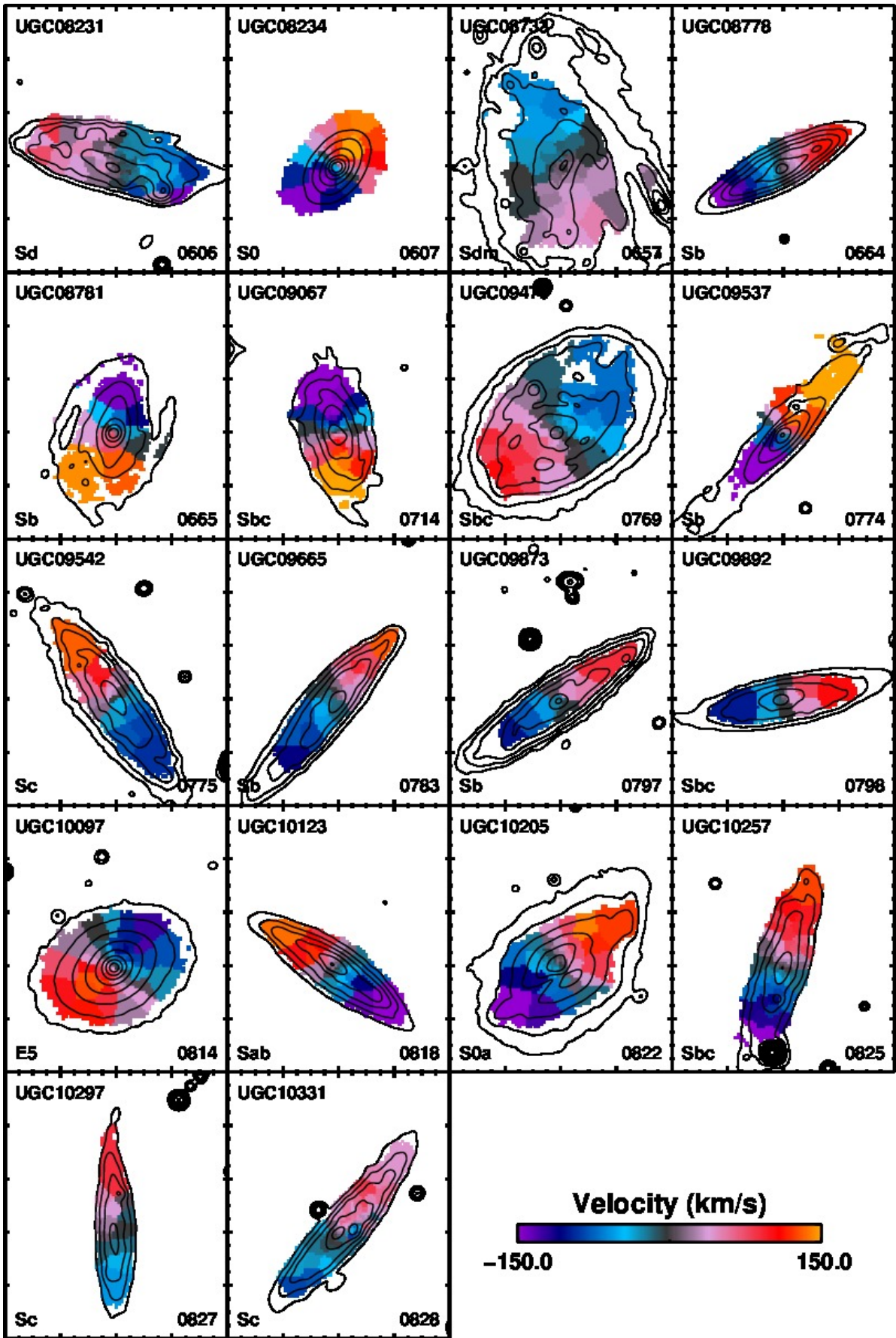


Fig. A.15 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

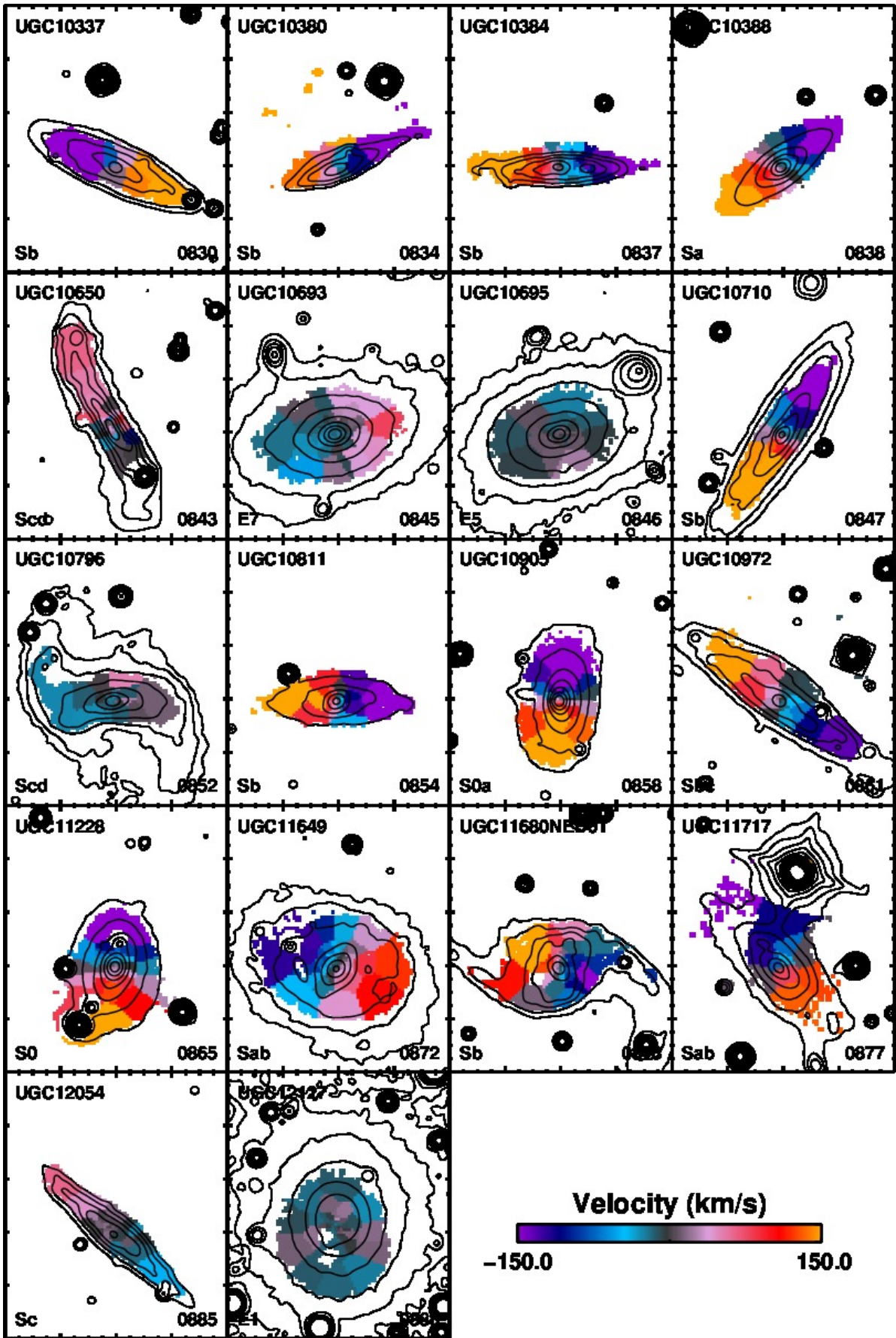


Fig. A.16 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

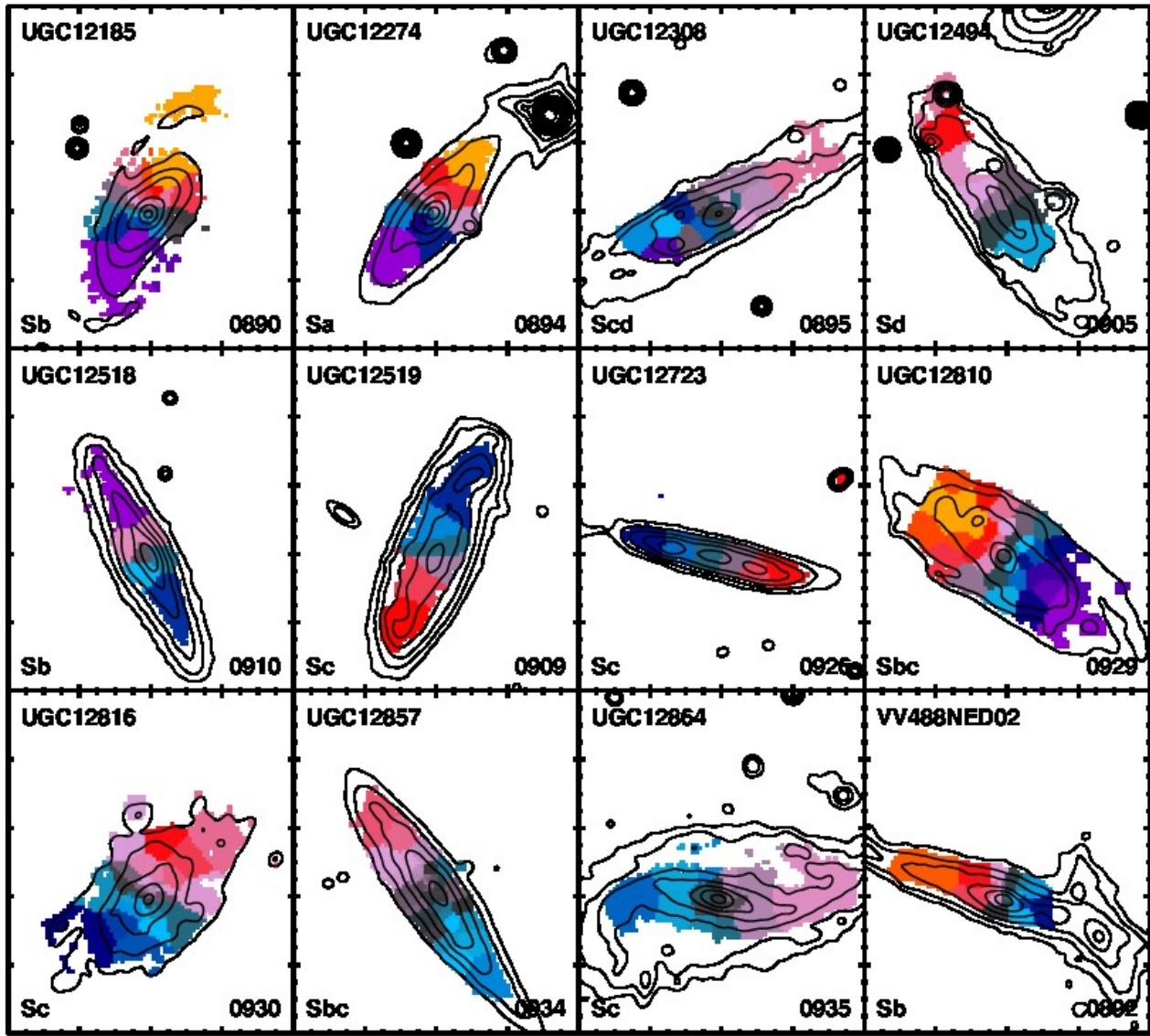


Fig. A.17 Stellar velocity maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

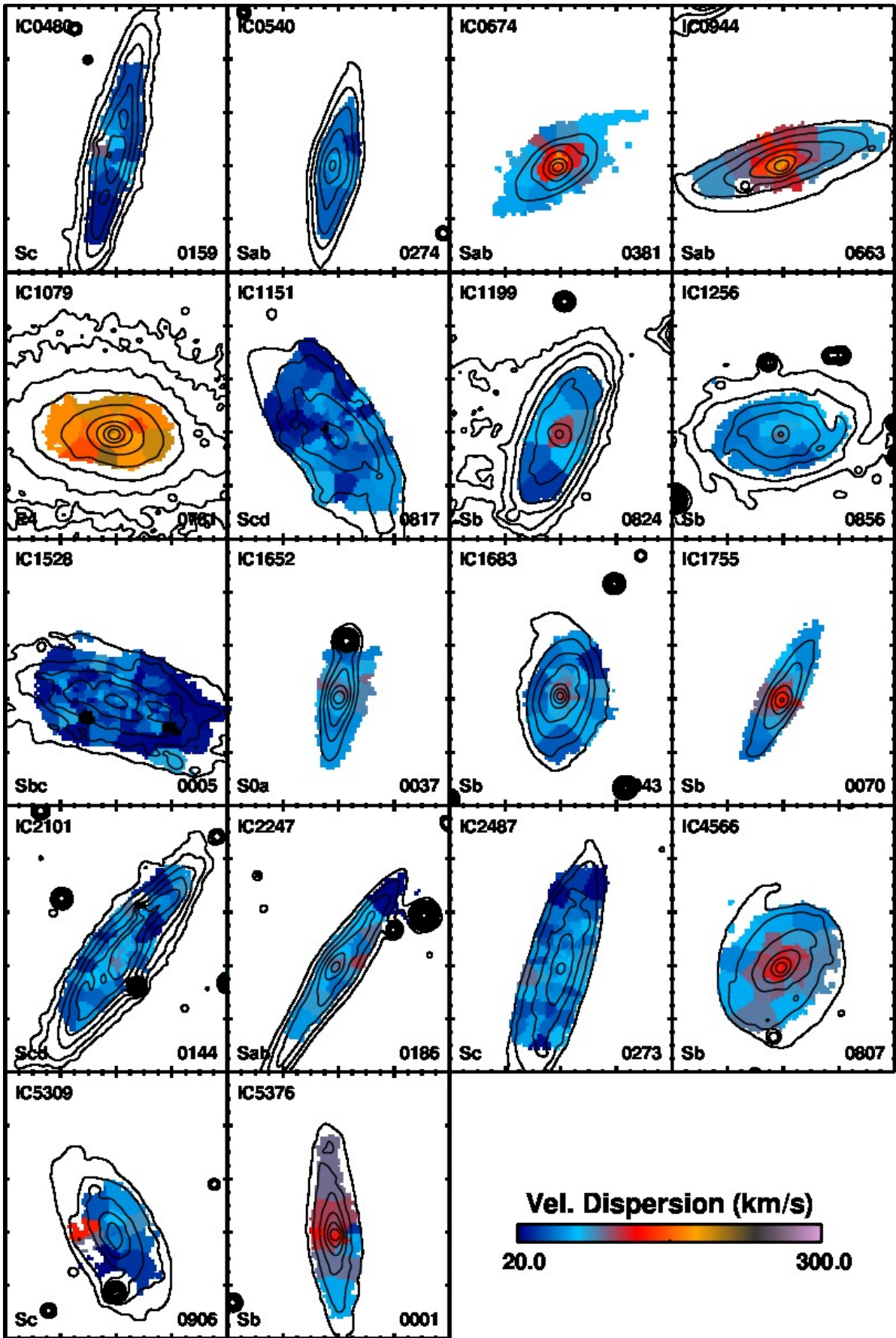


Fig. A.18 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

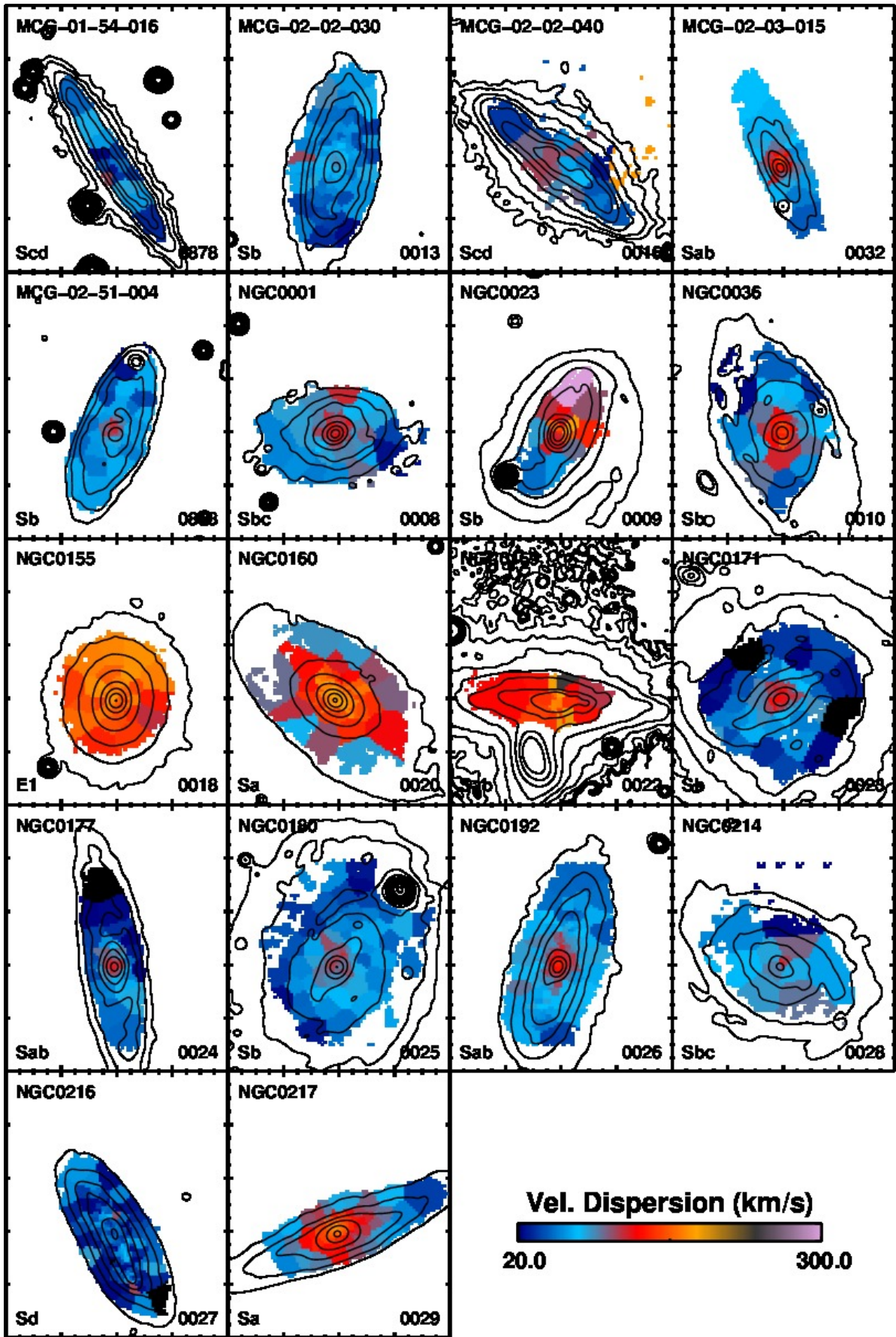


Fig. A.19 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

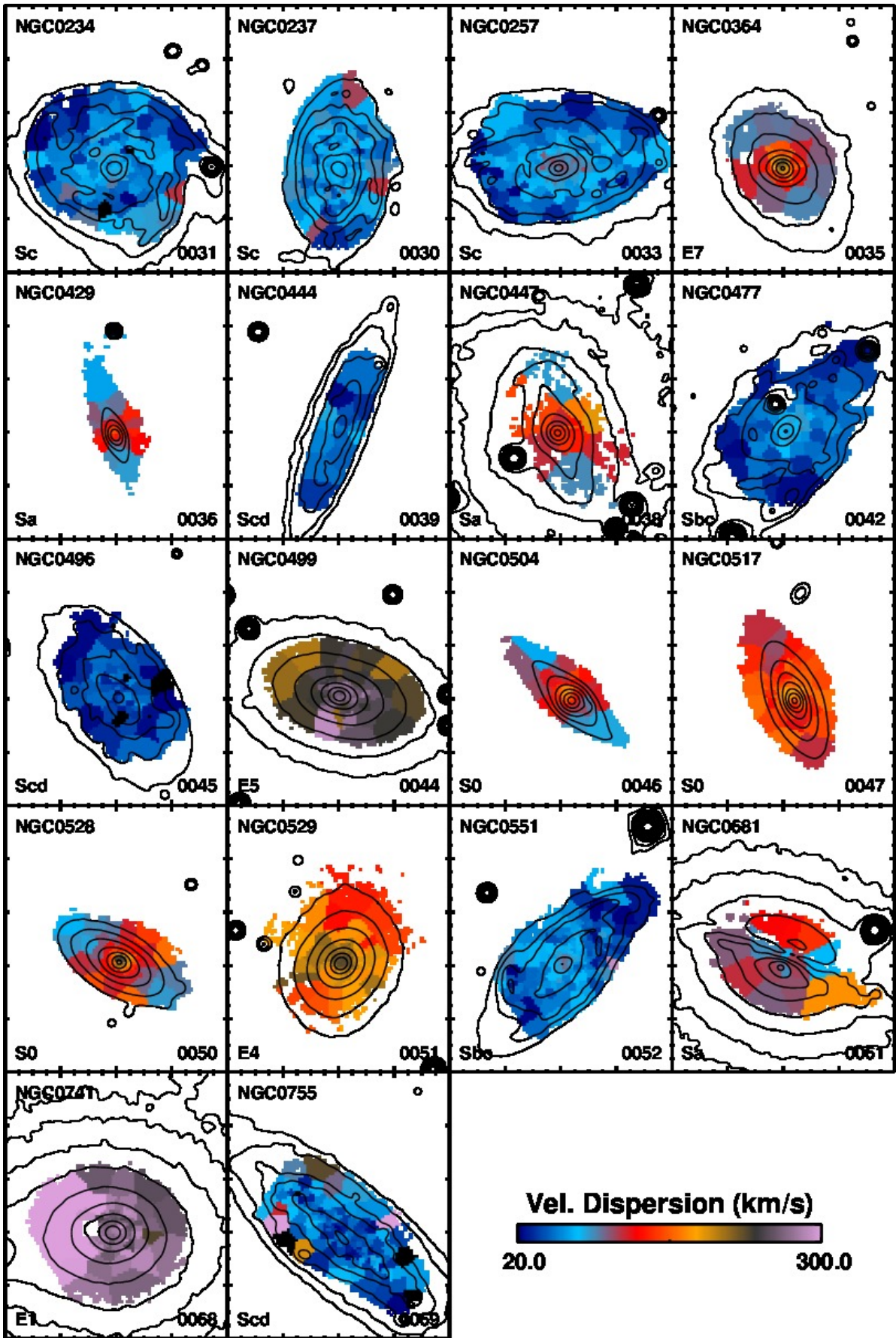


Fig. A.20 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

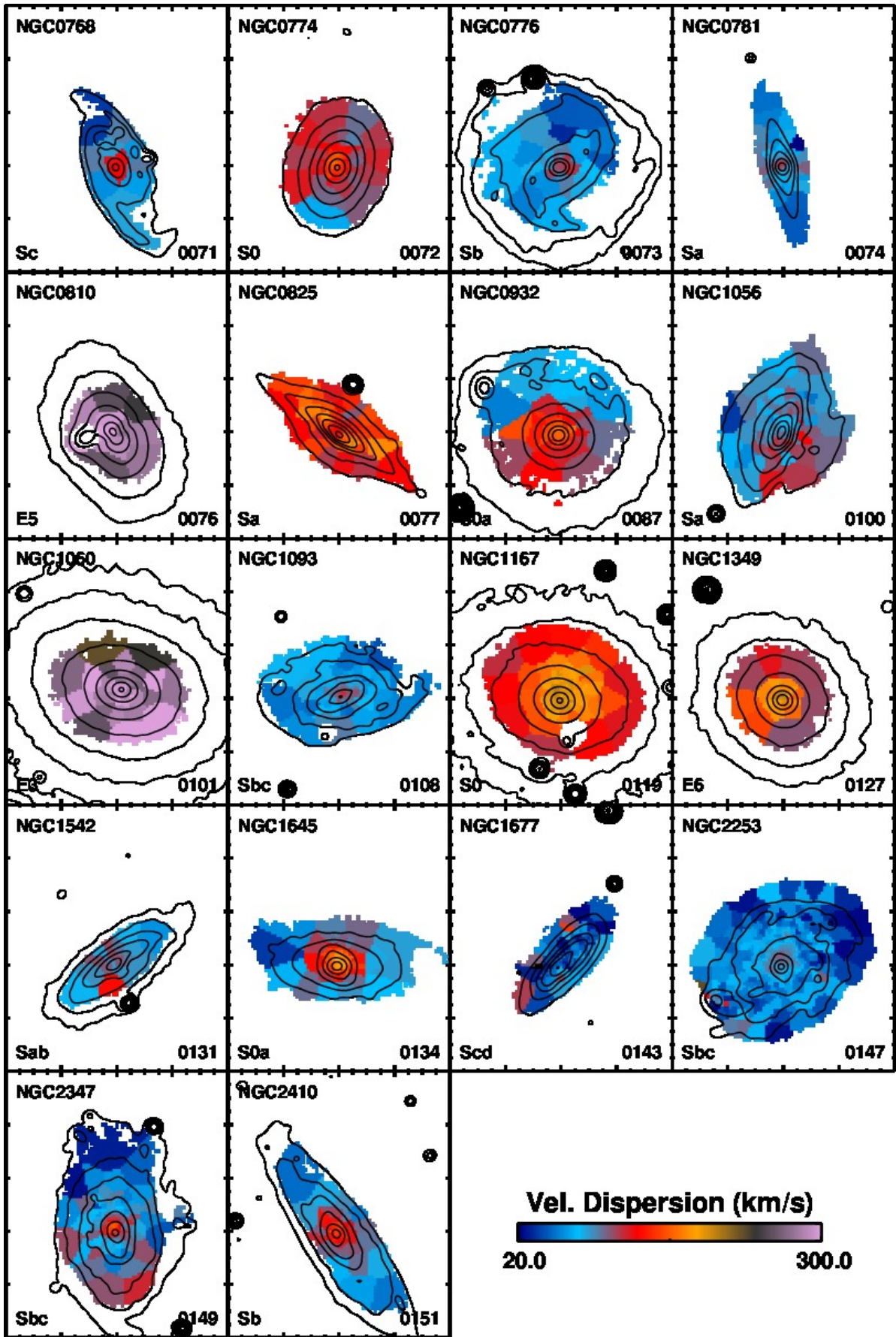


Fig. A.21 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

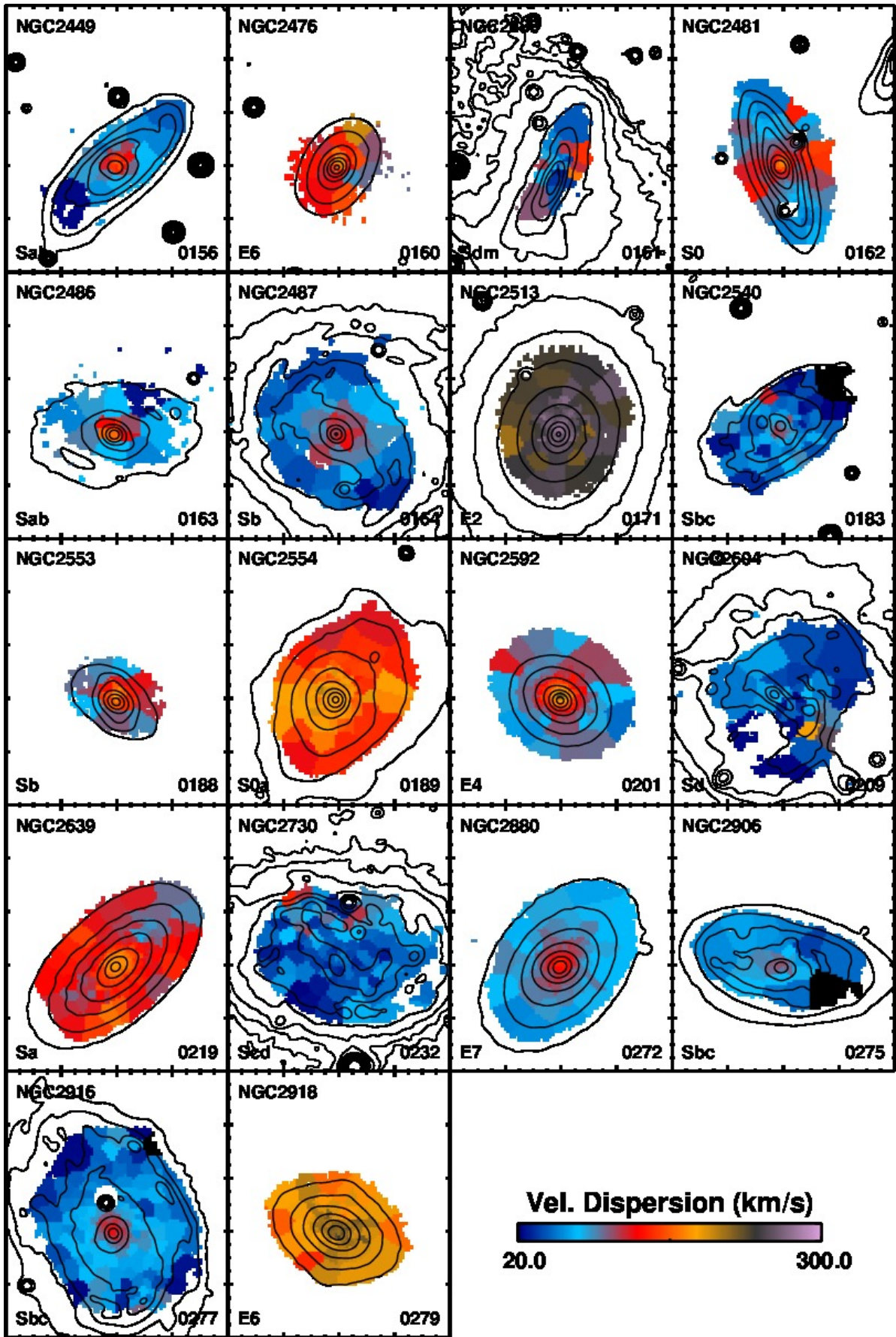


Fig. A.22 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

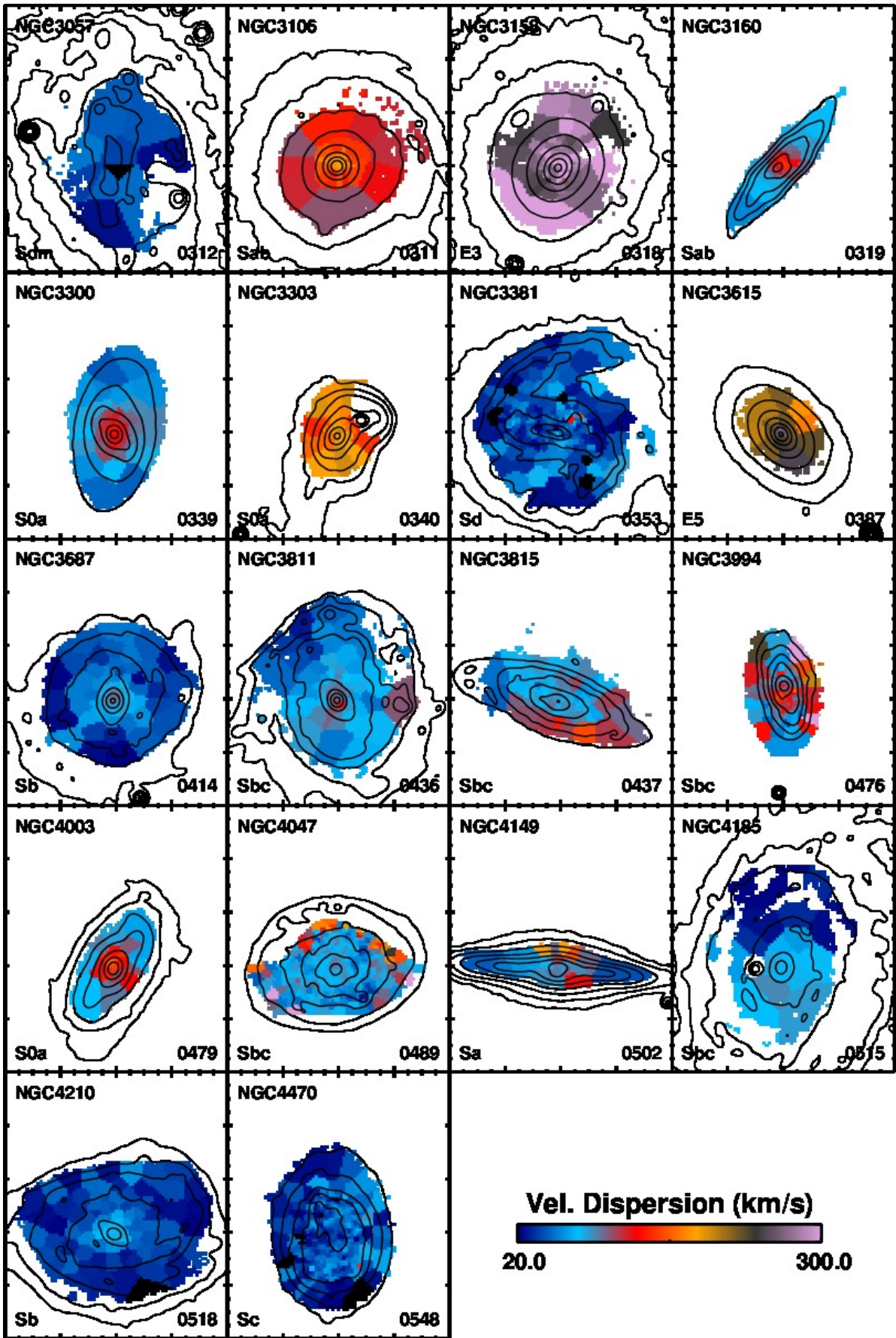


Fig. A.23 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

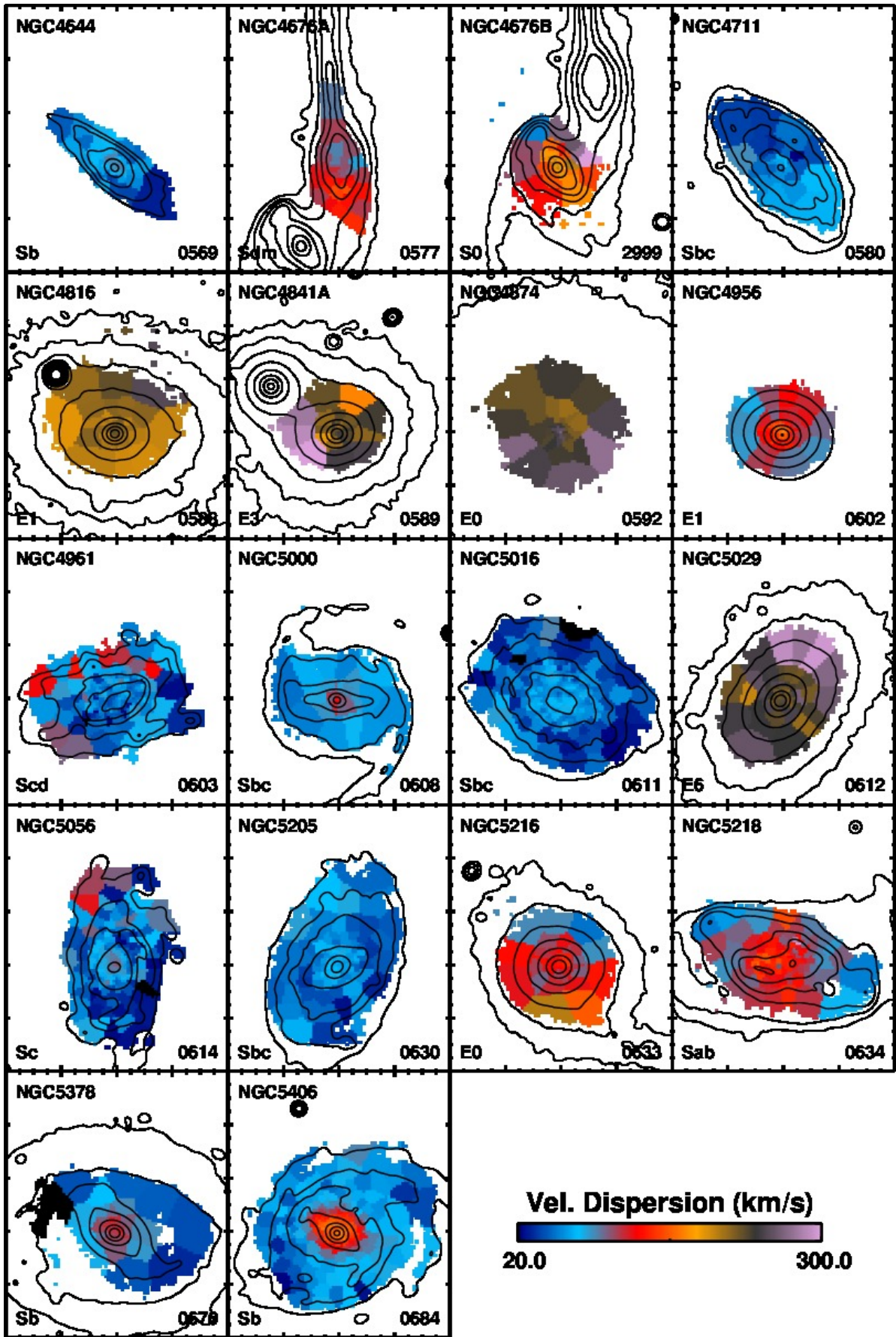


Fig. A.24 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

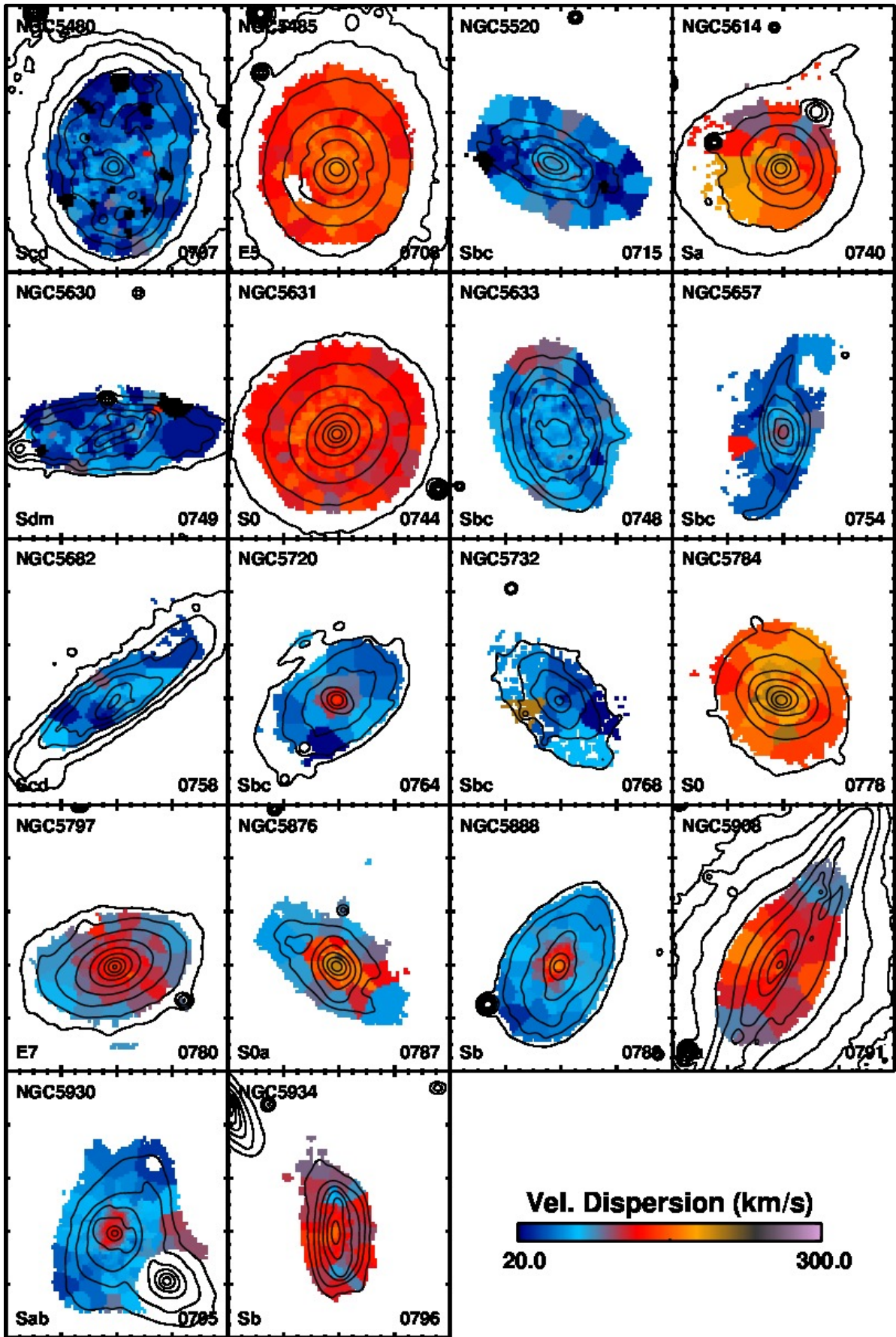


Fig. A.25 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

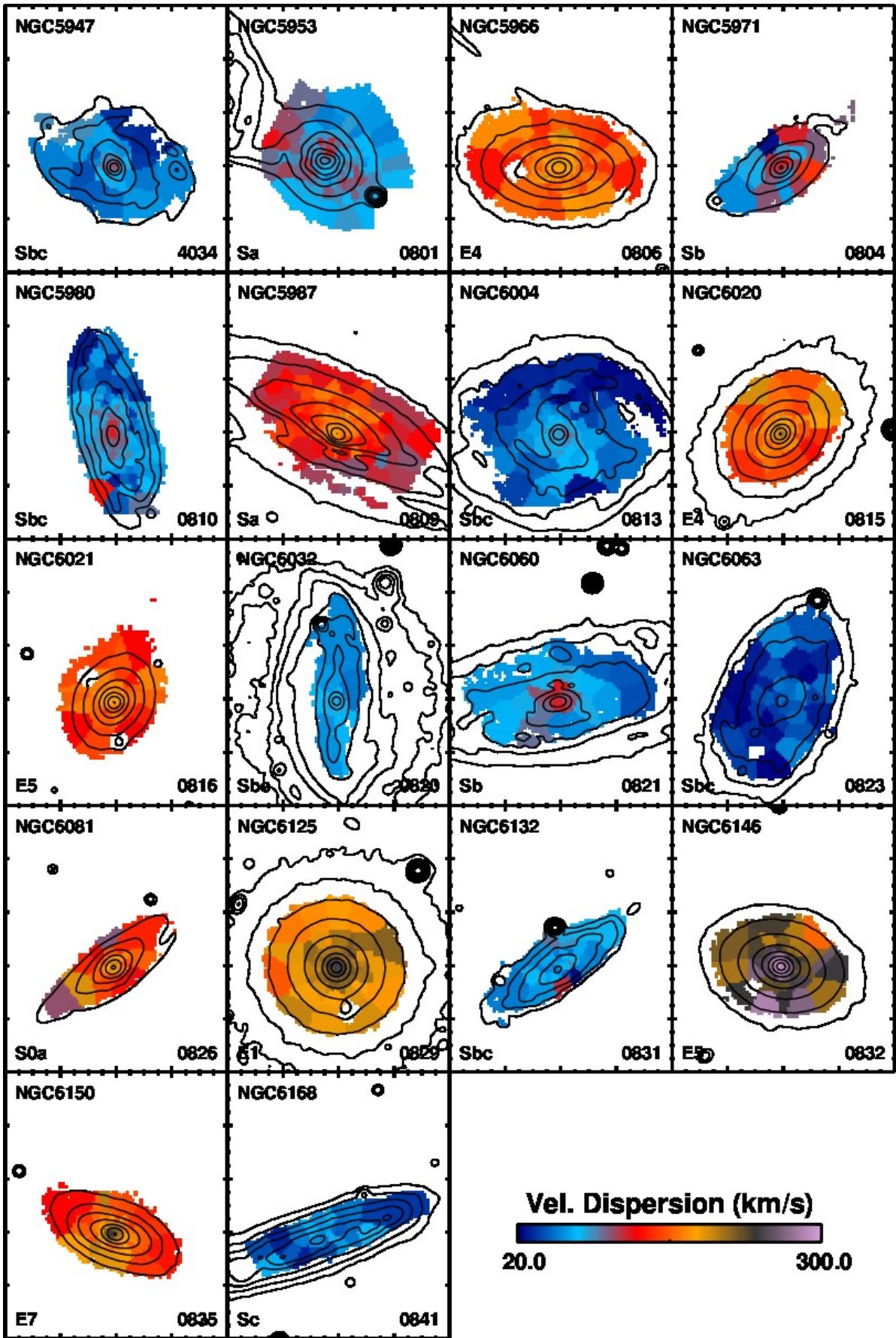


Fig. A.26 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

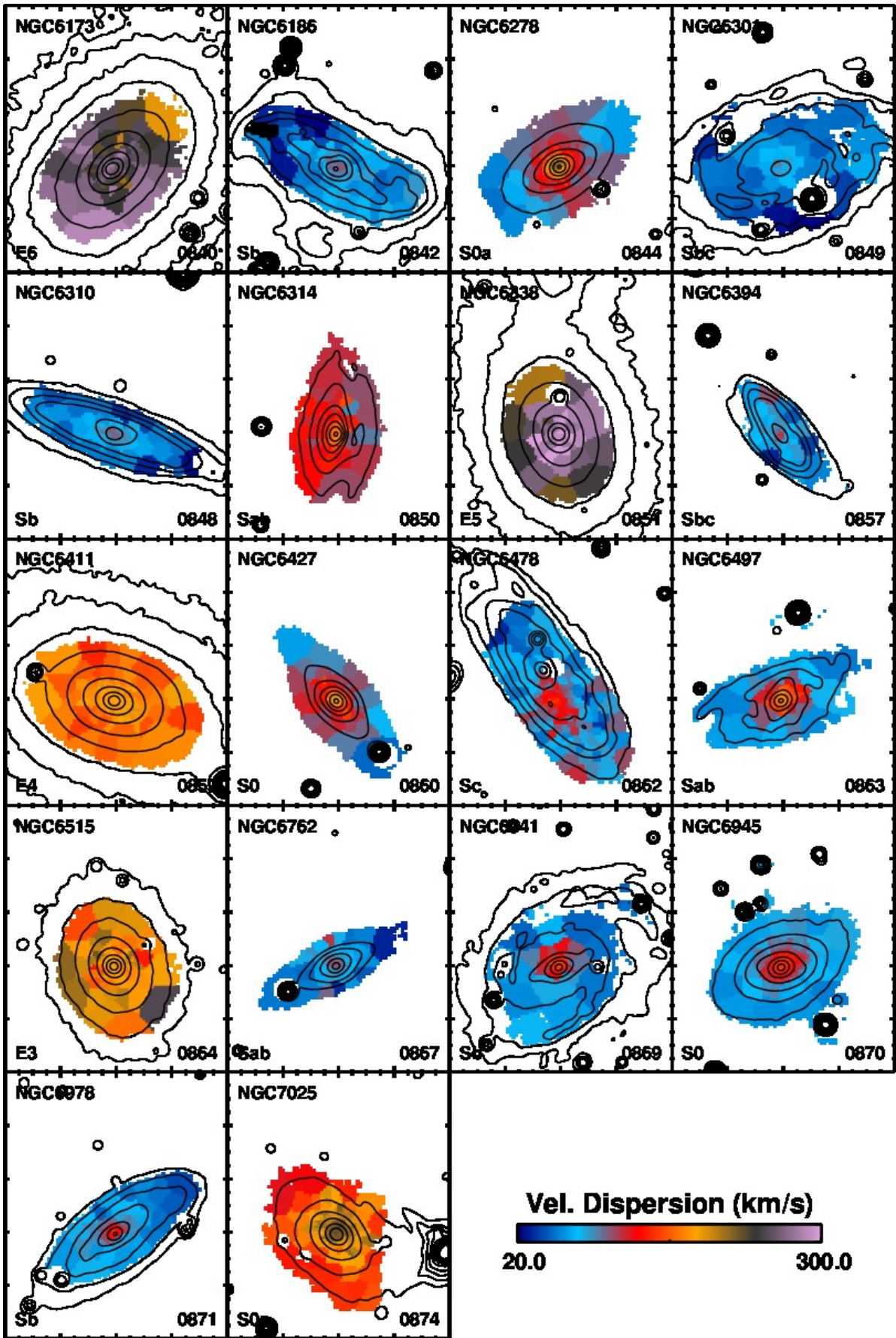


Fig. A.27 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

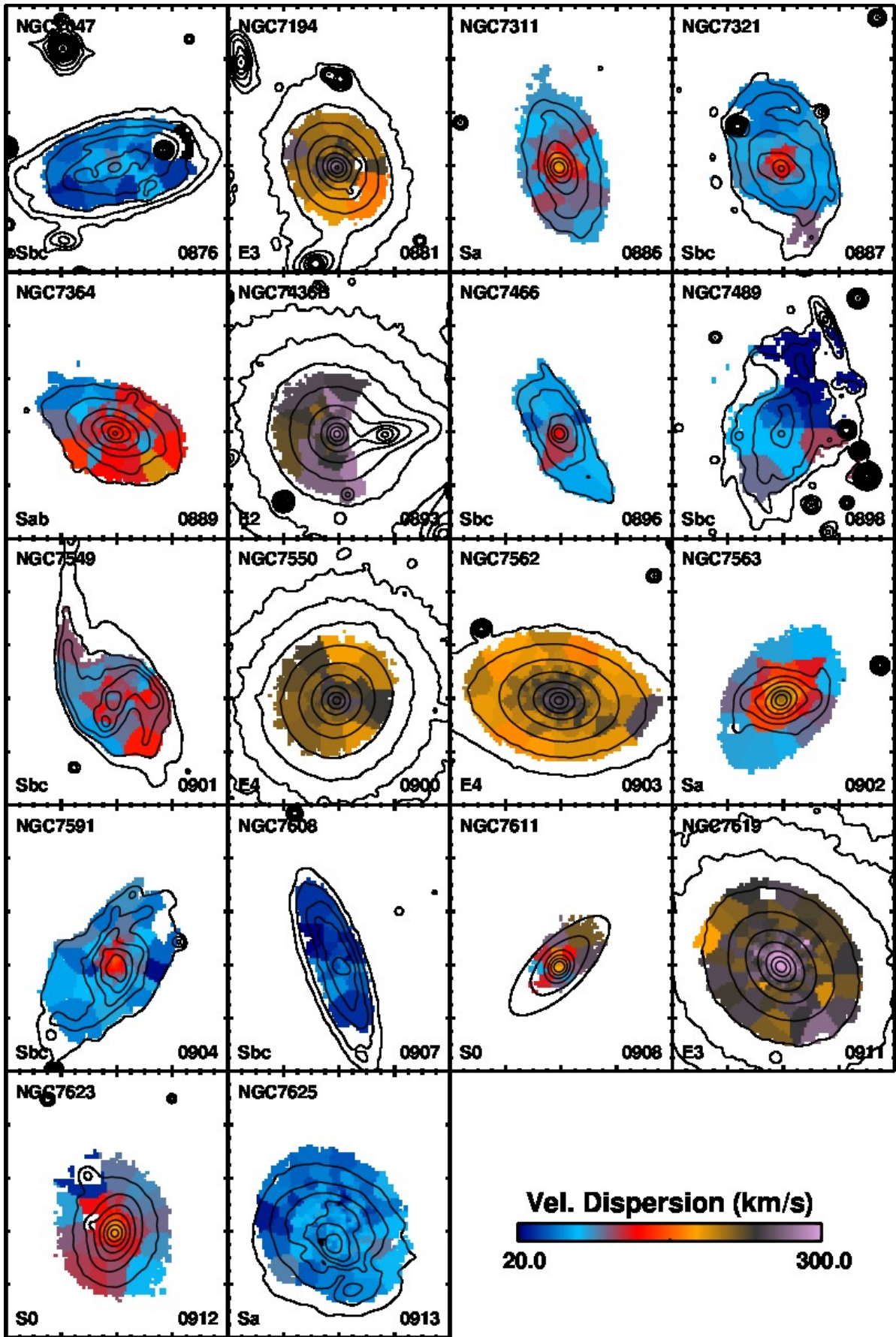


Fig. A.28 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

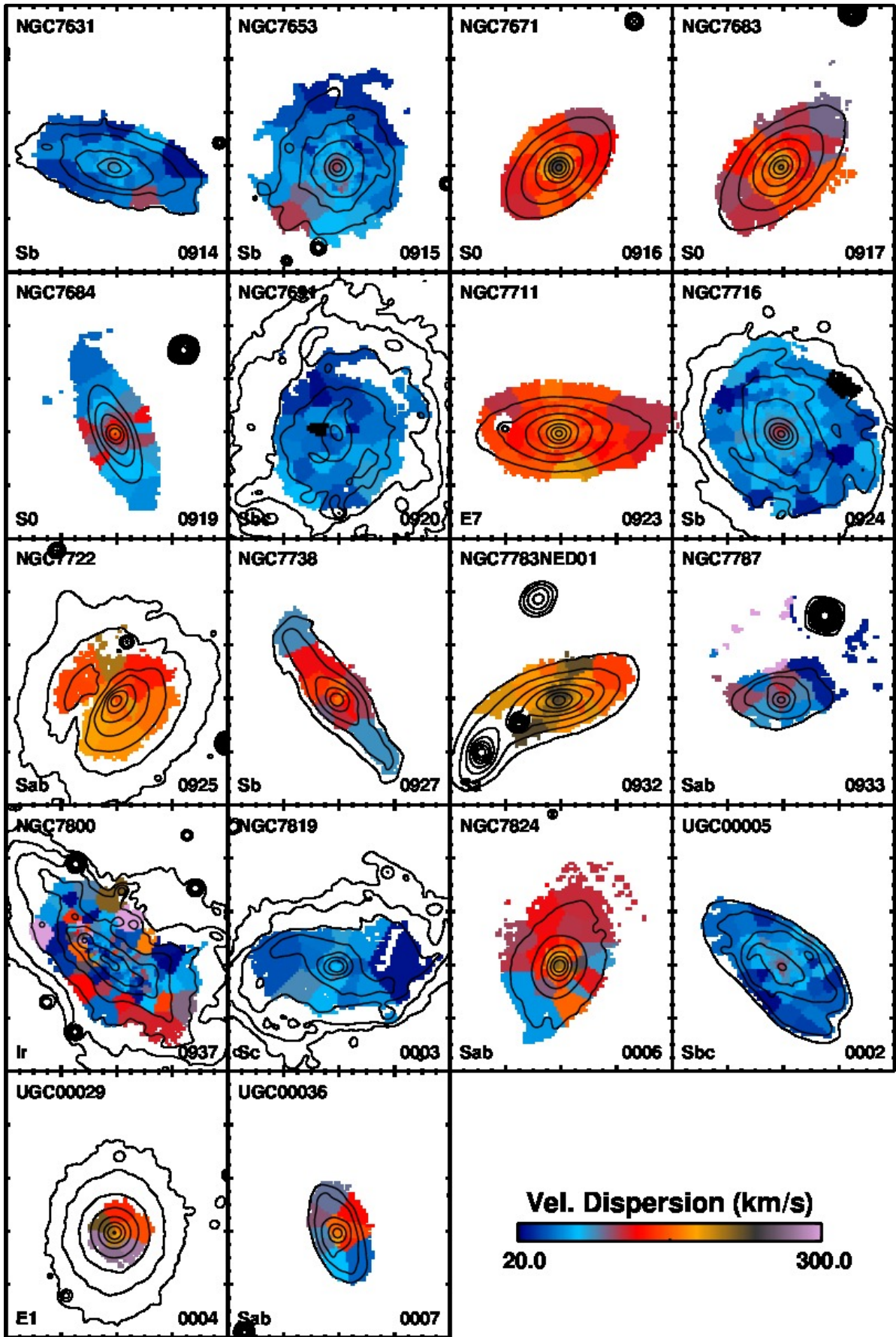


Fig. A.29 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

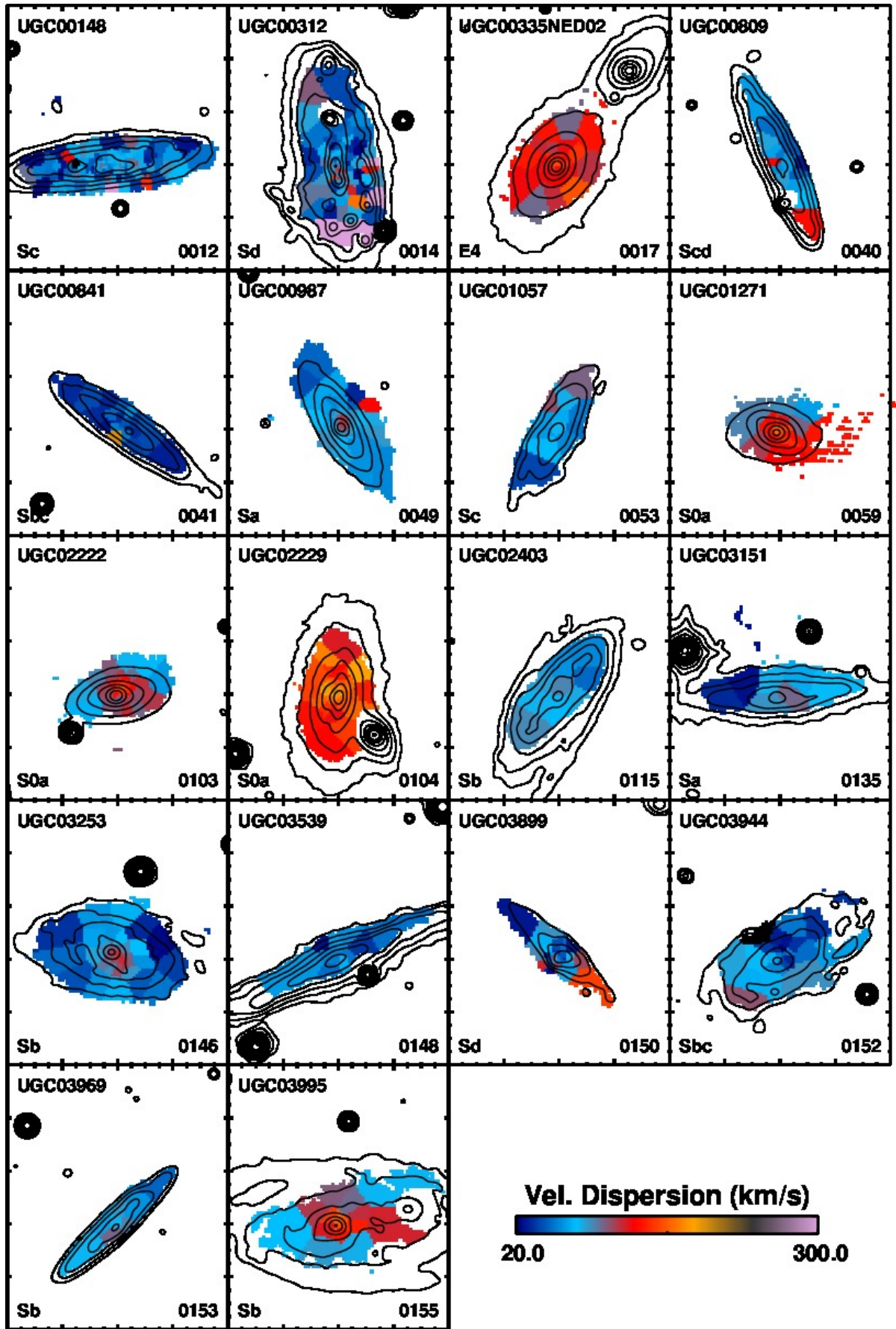


Fig. A.30 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

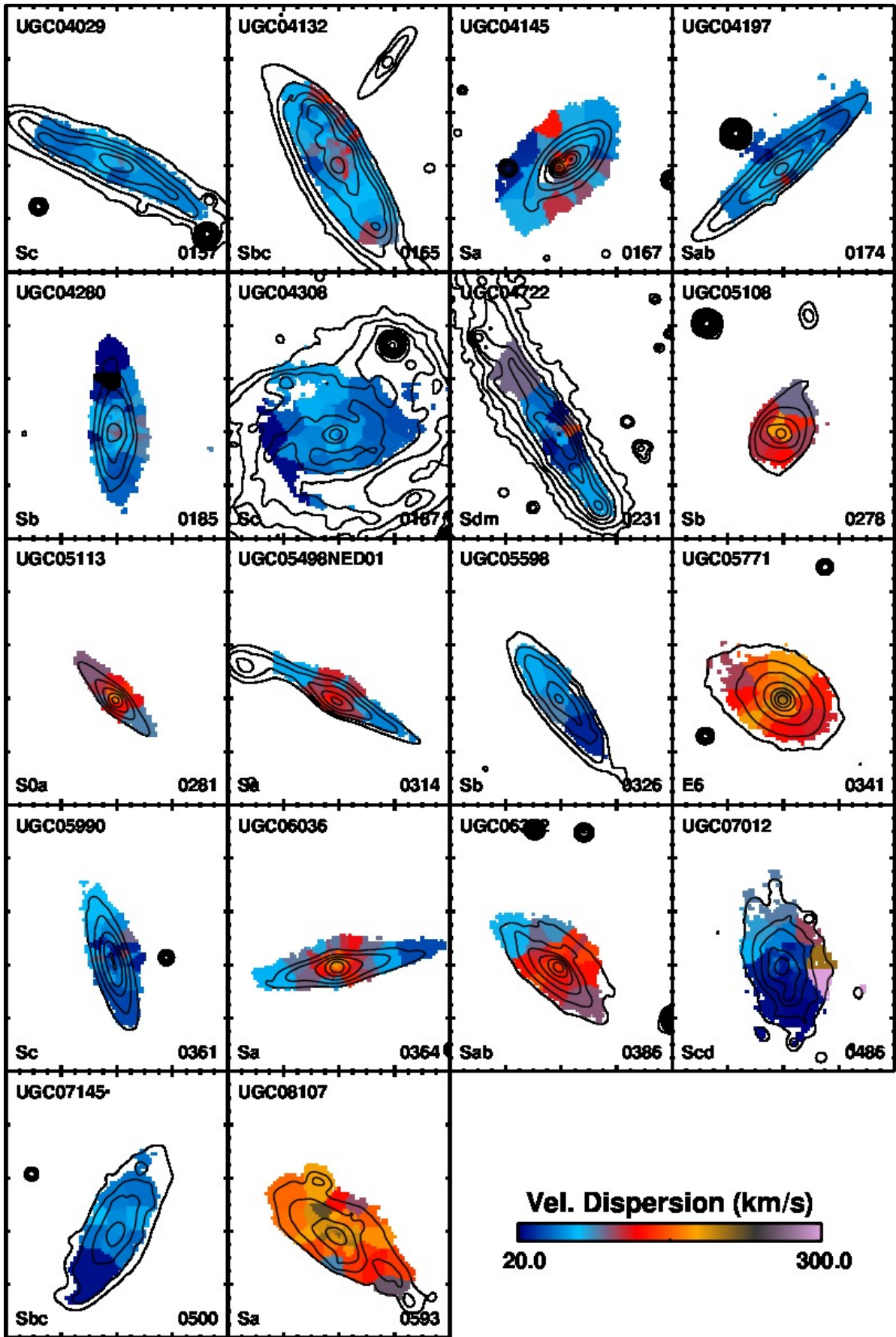


Fig. A.31 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

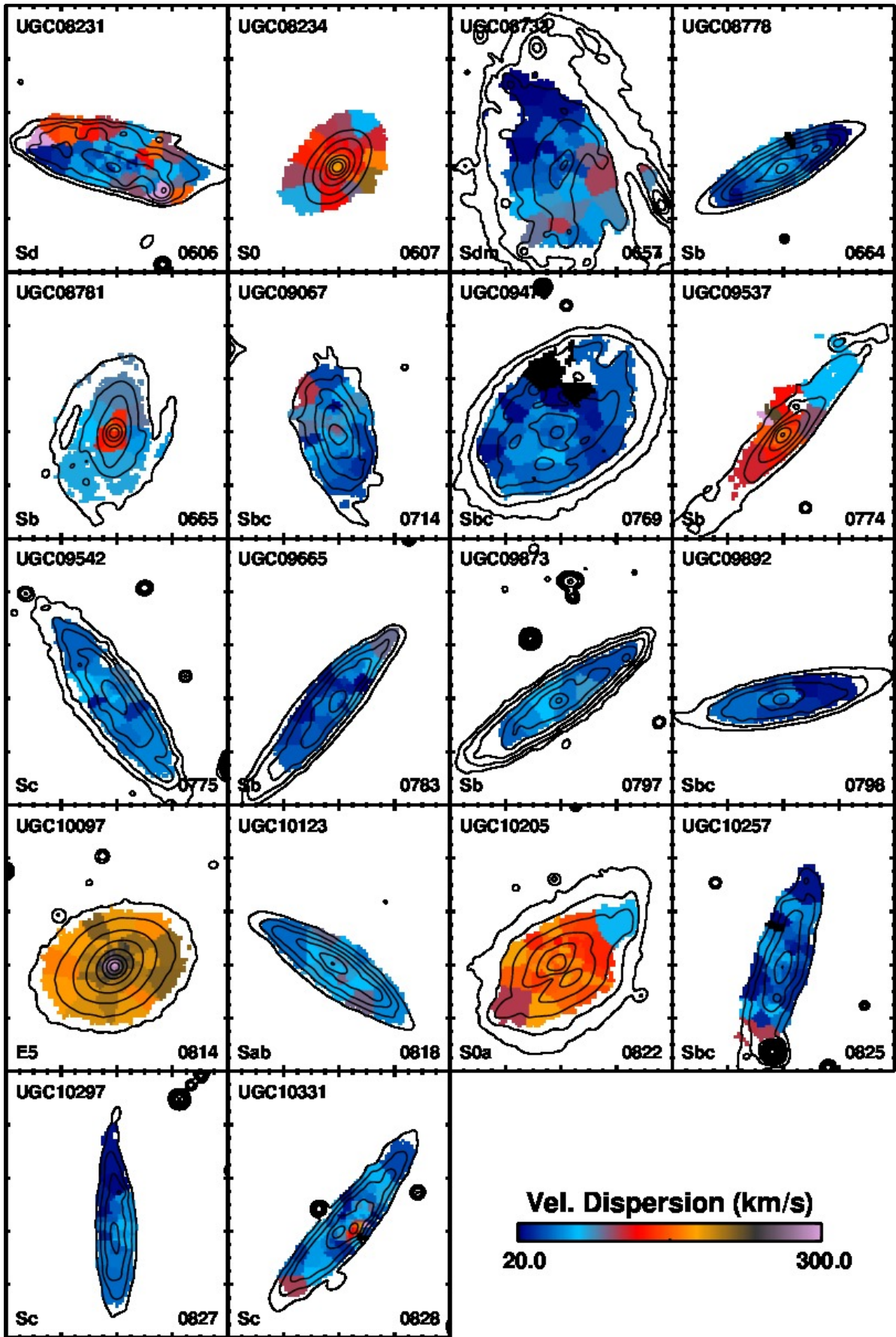


Fig. A.32 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

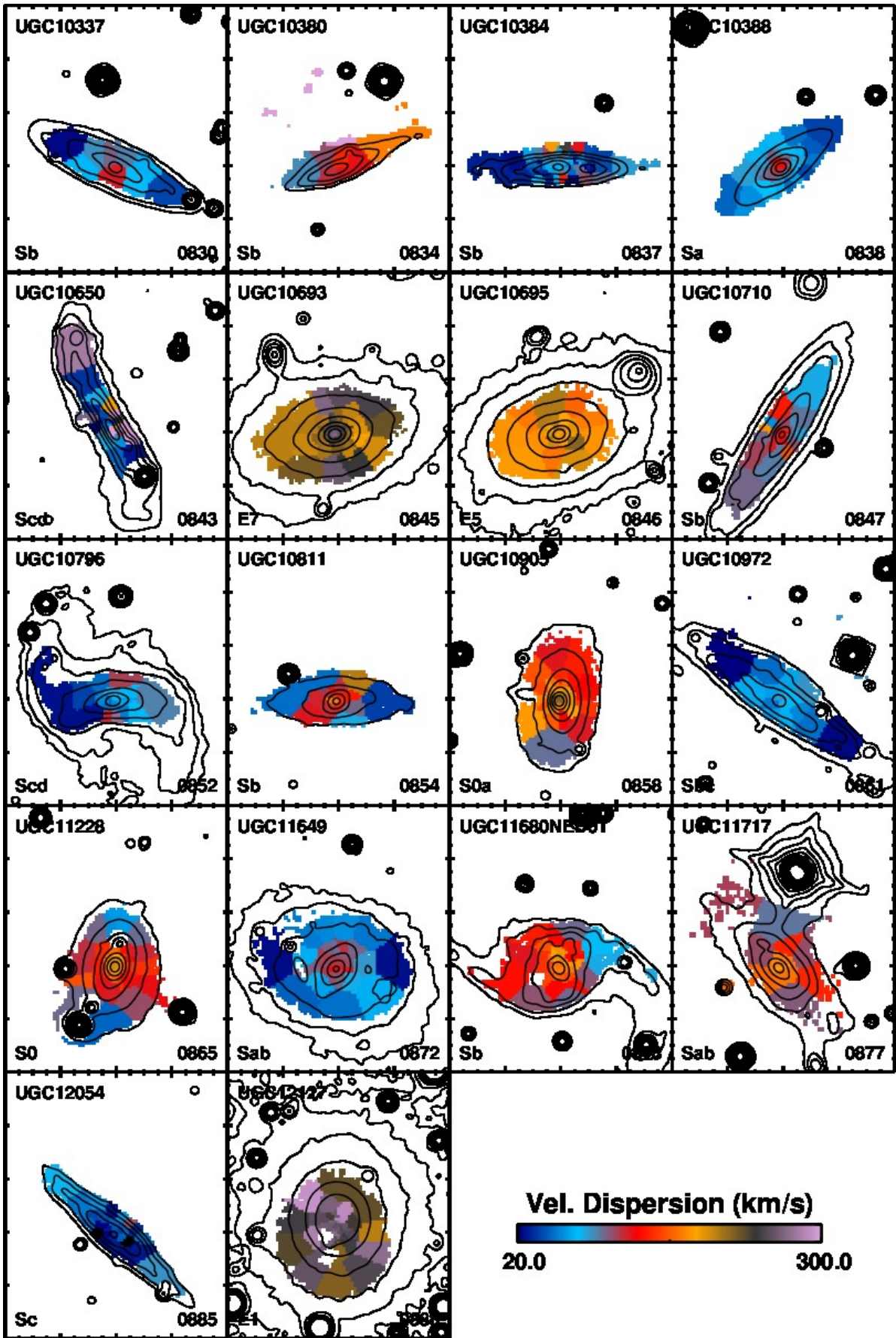


Fig. A.33 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.

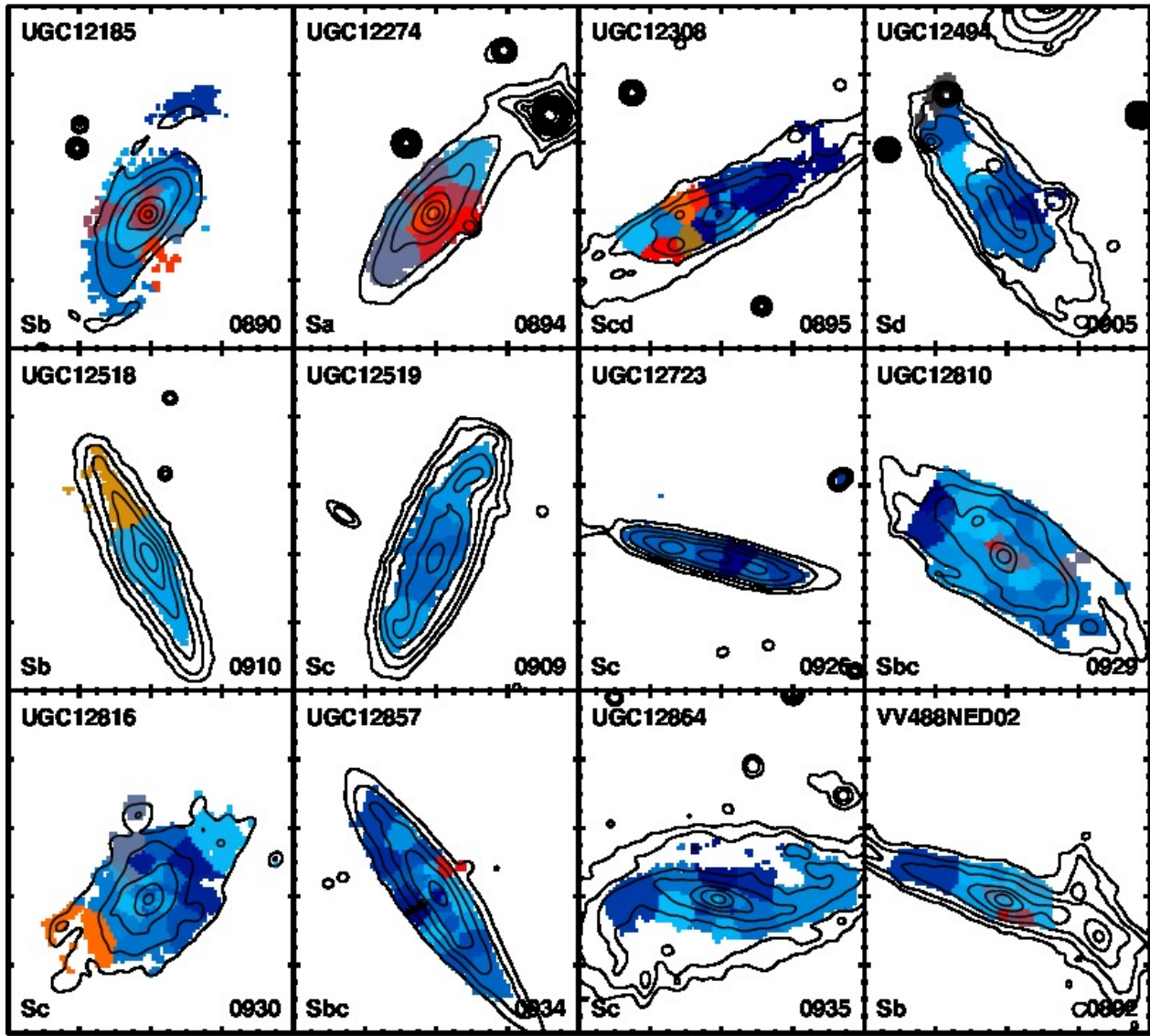


Fig. A.34 Stellar velocity dispersion maps from the CALIFA V1200 dataset.